Bombay Gazette,
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THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,077—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th July	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10312
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000		
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th August	SALSETTE	6003	MOLDAVIA	9800
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6003	MONGOLIA	9505
27th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10569
10th "	OCEANA	6610		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	ARABIA	7903		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	MANTUA	10885		
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10569		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10312

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, Obina and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Glasgow	6529	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	7512	...	" 30
C. City of Manchester	5551	...	August 11
A. Trafford Hall	7321	...	" 25
B. City of Madrid	4899	...	Sept. 6
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	" 8
B. City of Lucknow	3669	not fixed	...
B. Locksley Hall	3580	...	Sept. 13
B. City of Agra	4809	...	" 21
C. City of York	7705	...	Oct. 4

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	July 11
*C. City of Manchester.	8000	.....	" 28
*B. City of Lucknow	8000	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
†C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	" 22	" 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 26	" 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to—

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Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Friday, 8th July, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 7th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 11th July calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR TUTICORIN, CEYLON, NEGAPATAM AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 16th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

4th July, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS HANDBOOK — Carefully selected.

With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,

LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
MARQ. BAOQUEHEM	4396	.....	1st August
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
URSOLINE	3894	A. de Petris	16th "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Cobol	28th July
CHINA	6017	G. Bergaglia	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 635 *
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Single Class to London ..... " 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the Stockholm, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	.....	5690	25th July 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
b Markgraf	3,630	Timm	9th July.
a Pacsident	3,310	Jacobsen	19th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 30th May, 1910.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

SHIPPING

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	K. 4,130	Lafont	7th July 1910.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. "
SALAZIE	4,147	X	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,380	X	22nd Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	X	15th July 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	12th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY		SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA		SHANGHAI
CANTON		SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	LONDON	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	LYONS	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	MALACCA,	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	MANILA	YLOILO
HONGKONG	NAGASAKI	
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)	NEW YORK	
	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Byojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

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Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay

EVERY MAN HIS OWN WEATHER OBSERVER.

IN the present day there is no doubt an increasing appreciation for such instruments as will enable observers to foretell weather changes. The interest thus shown by the public has to a considerable extent helped to push forward the manufacture of Barometers of every description. Those we are at present offering are not in expensive forms of cases, but they are nevertheless elegant in appearance and compact enough to find appropriate places on a wall in any home; and we offer them at such prices as will place them within the reach of everybody.

THE BAROMETER is an absolute
"WEATHER WARNER for WEATHER WATCHERS."
It raises no false alarms.

Circular 6½ ins. diameter.	Visible aneroid movement	Oak case	Rs. 15-8
" 8 ins.	"	"	Rs. 22
" 9 ins.	"	"	Rs. 30
" 5½ ins.	"	Nickel case	Rs. 30
Banjo shape, length 18 ins. dial 3½	Carved case	...	Rs. 18

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Telegraphic address: "Marcks," Bombay, Telephone No. 189.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newara-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 30,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

S. KISSEL,
Acting Manager.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,
CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Ghester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, headache, heartburn, nervous sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2s. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

"COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 3s.pence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, SIMLA AND POONA.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "SANDON HALL."

ARRIVED on the 2nd July, 1910.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.),
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 2nd July, 1910.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "CIRCASSIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 4th July, 1910.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from income tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, to Registered shareholders on 30th June, 1910.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July, 1910.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 P.M., for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter and Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July, 1910.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the estate of the late THAKORE SAHEB BALSINHJI or the Wadhwan State, should submit their CLAIMS to the Assistant Administrator, Wadhwan State, within a month from the date of this Notice, after which date no claim will be considered.

N. S. COGHILL, Major,
Political Agent,
In Charge Wadhwan State.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

THERE will be an AUCTION SALE of HORSES, CARRIAGES, ARMS and AMMUNITION, the property of the Wadhwan State, on the 11th instant and following days, at Wadhwan City, at 1 P.M.

Catalogues can be obtained on application to the Assistant Administrator, Wadhwan State.

OFFICER,
In charge Wadhwan State.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI HIRABAI, widow of HARIDAS KHIMJI, has contracted TO SELL to our client, Mr. NAROTAM MANJI, the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadows Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 4th day of July, 1910.

All that piece or parcel of ground admeasuring 2177 Square yards, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 303, New No. 2061, Old Survey No. 20, and New Survey No. 7249, situate at Walkeshwar Road, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, with the building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3137 (1) 3137 (1A), and Street No. 60-80A, which premises are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Ragindas Ranchoddas, on or towards the South partly by the property of Ratansi Siladhar Codhavji and partly by the property of Eknath Raghunath Khote, on or towards the East by the Walkeshwar Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Gordhandas Parsoramdas, which premises have been for a long time past in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for the APPOINTMENT of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Municipality, under Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Engineer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

3. The appointment, which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government, will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent is liable to removal during his term of office for misconduct, or for neglect of or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at a meeting of the Corporation.

4. He should have knowledge of Municipal Engineering in all its branches including Drainage and Water Works, especially Roads and Buildings, Lighting and Electricity, and possess ability to supervise the various departments employed in the Engineering works of a large City.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,200 and the maximum Rs. 2,000. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained on reference to the undersigned in Bombay or to Mr. G. Midgley Taylor, M. Inst. C. E., F. C. S., of Messrs. John Taylor, Sons and Santo Crimp, Westminster, London.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in Rupees) within the limits abovementioned which they are willing to accept.

7. Applications which should be accompanied by COPIES ONLY of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should be addressed to the Undersigned, and forwarded as follows :—

(a) By applicants in Europe : to the care of Mr. G. Midgley Taylor, M. Inst. C. E., F. C. S. Westminster, London, so as to reach him not later than the 31st July, 1910.

(b) By other applicants : to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the Undersigned not later than the 31st July, 1910.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 4th June, 1910.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT
AND
EVERY NIGHT,
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
Including the best Novelties arrived from Europe by last mail.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTICE.

Special boxes with private passage for Purdah Ladies can be obtained.

NEXT SUNDAY, at 7 P. M,
GRAND PRIZES SHOW.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

MR. P. B. HAIGH, I.C.S.,
Will Read a Paper at the
Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort,
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 5TH,
at 6-30 P. M. (S. T.).
Subject :
"THE BRITISH FACTORY AT KARWAR."
Admission Free.

Non-Members of the Y. M. C. A. by Ticket to be obtained from the SECRETARY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG
XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)
Renowned for its pure quality
and pleasant mellow flavour.
Insist upon having the original brand
To be had of
Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA, and other Wine Merchants
or,
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has for years, reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

[*Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.*]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, large, airy, up to date OFFICES in Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road. Apply A. H. WHEELER & Co., on premises.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, Etc.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 13 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc, and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3$\frac{2}{3}$d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

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OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old ; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
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Make your own Cigarette If it is twice as good A.G. CIGARETTE PAPER BEST and PUREST LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and for other periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

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A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

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● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

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THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it." *Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1*s.* 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 1*s.* 4$\frac{23}{32}$*d.*
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

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Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle ; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

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WILL be ready the latter end of July and APPLES in August. Delivered in any part of India by V. P. Post at Rs. 4-2 per 20lb. basket. Apples and Pears were regularly supplied to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales during the Royal Tour.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

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INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
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ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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Minimum charge	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 18
Half-yearly	,, 7	,, 9
Quarterly	,, 4	,, 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, JULY 4.

MONEY.

The cash balances of the Bank of Bombay is upwards by Rs. 26 lacs.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 4 31-32d. for T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—		
T. T. Ready	...	1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	...	1s. 4d.
T. Forward	...	1s. 4d. 15 Sept.
Bank's buying—		
Private D. D. Ready ...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 8 m/s ...	...	1s. 4 3-32d.
,, 6 Forward ...	...	1s. 4 5/32d. Aug.
,, 4 m/s Ready ...	...	1s. 4 9/32d.
France 3 m/s ,, ...	...	169 3/4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	...	138
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	...	131 1-4
,, Shanghai ...	...	176
,, Japan ...	...	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market remains firm at Rs. 95-6-0.

BULLION.

Bar silver on Saturday in London was 1-8 down at 24 1-2 and New York was closed.

Business in the local market was done in the morning at 12-4 and there was no change in the rate throughout the day. Demand in the local gold market being poor, prices remain unchanged.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirecti	22	7	0
97 Chintu	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	6
Chattered Bank	24	0	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	6
English Gold	24	0	3
Native Bullion	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	3

SILVER.

117 1/2 Penny	72	3	0
117 Penny	72	2	0
Local per tola	0	11	0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	4	0
Second do	71	14	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

There is no change to report in the market and prices remain unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 13
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 10 9
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	... ,, 5 4
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 5 13
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 0
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 11
Castorseed ...	... ,, 38 to 39
Mowrasseed... ...	... ,, 6 11
Maize	... ,, 18 to 19
Groundnuts	... ,, 42 to 43
Mustardseed	... ,, 85 to 95
Gingellyseed	... ,, 41 to 53
Khandesh Howri ...	} ,, 48 to 50
Gulbarga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	} ,, 45 to 49
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do, do, 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	} ,, 42 to 43
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} ,, 42 to 43
,,do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Ekandova ...	} ,, 43 to 45
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hingangbat	} ,, 49 to 53
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	} ,, 41 to 42
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... ,, 31 to 33
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 30 to 31 8
Cottonseed ...	... ,, 23 to 24

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd July:—

Wheat	2,657 cwts
Linseed	4,738 ,,
Rapeseed	2,815 ,,
Gingellyseed	197 ,,
Poppyseed	867 ,,
Groundnuts...	158 ,,
Castorseed	3,794 ,,
Rice	125 ,,
Myrabollams...	3,241 ,,
Cottonseed	2,180 ,,
Mowrasseed...	2,258 ,,
Gram	9,176 ,,
Joowar	..... ,,
Maize	..... ,,

LOCAL YARN.

SHANGHAI.

Fortnightly sales, 1,500 bales, unsold 50,000, with the Chinese 25,000 ex 179 1-2, tendency of the market downwards.

200 Indo-China...	10 6·12
200 Indo-China...	20 8

SPININGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 2,885 Aug., advanced to Rs. 2,865 and declined again at the close to Rs. 2,850. The Bank of Bombay has declared interest for the 6 months Rs. 35, besides Rs. 2 1-2 bonus.

Davids	392 1-2
Kohinoor	692 1-2
Framji Petits	1,685
Colaba	1,117 1-2
Standard	1,092 1-2
New Great Eastern ...	180
Phoenix	82 1-2
Crescent...	81 1-4
Burma	522 1-2

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,495
Bank of India	68 1-2
Indian Specie Bank ...	56
Eastern Bank	73

COTTON.

COLABA COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool market being closed the local market remained unchanged. Demand from exporters and mills being good, price advanced by Re. 1. New Broach opened at Rs. 281, but there being good inquiry it advanced to Rs. 282.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
100	Union Mills	...Bagalkot	... 290
500	Currimbhai Mills	...Jalna	... 256
100	Gold Mohr Mills...	...Parbhani	... 309
100	Tata and Co	...Surat	... 320
100	do	...Broach	... 295
100	Jiwraj Mills	...Kadi	... 287
100	R D Master	...Wardha	... 280
100	Jubilee Mills	...Anjar	... 275
	Bengal Hand Gin. Fine		... 256
	,, F Good		... 244
	Bengal Machine Gin. Fine		... 272
	,, F Good		... 266
	Sind Punjab Fine		... 272
	,, F Good		... 260
	Khandesh Fine		... 276
	,, F Good		... 260
	Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine		... 282
	,, F Good		... 272
	Akola Knangaum Fine		... 280
	,, F Good		... 270
	Amraoti Fine		... 260
	,, F Good		... 270
	Yeotmal Fine		... 288
	,, F Good		... 278
	Nagpore Fine		... 290
	,, F Good		... 280
	Wardha Hingangbat Fine		... 295
	,, F Good		... 285
	Mathia Fine		... 270
	,, F Good		... 260
	Broach Gin Fine		... 284
	,, F Good		... 284
	Sawginned Good		... 305
	Ocompta Ginned		... 303
	Western ,,		... 289
	Do H G		... 284

FUTURES.

Broach Good	... 282
Bengal F G	... 216

	Bales.	
Khandeish	.....	,,
Central India...	110	,,
Barsi and Nagur	17	,,
Berar	55	,,
Central Provinces	.....	,,
Comrsas...	152	,,
Dholgra	599	,,
Broach...	.....	,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	4211	,,
Westerns	94	,,
Bengals (N W. P.)... ...	.....	,,
Bengal Rajputana	232	,,
Sind	.....	,,
Persian	.....	,,
Other Sorts	.....	,,
Total ...	5313	Bales.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	8 6	... 9 6
Dunkirk	9 0	... 10 0
Havre	9 6	... 10 6
Hull	8 6	.....
Liverpool	8 6	... 9 0
Marseilles	8 6	... 9 0
Genoa	9 6	... 10 6
London	10 0	.....
Hamburg	9 6	... 9 6
Trieste	12 0	... 14 0
Venice...	13 0	... 14 0
Open Ports	Aug.	... 9 6
	Sept.	... 10 6
	Oct.	... 12 0
	Nov.	... 13 0
	Dec.	... 14 0

Market steady.

PEARL.

Market report from London, 1st June.

If consignees had not increased their rates and put high limits on their parcels, good many parcels would have been sold off last month. There is a good demand for pearls of ever 4 grains. Consignees are especially advised to give their best attention to the drilling of holes. At present to save loss in weight very small holes are drilled which are practically useless.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is a memorandum of the Bank's profits for the half-year ending 30th June :—

Total profit Rs. 14,88,221-1-7, applied as follows :—To dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from income tax, Rs. 6,50,000 ; bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from income tax, Rs. 1,00,000 ; transferred to reserve fund, Rs. 3,00,000 ; transferred to premises account, Rs. 35,000 ; transferred to pension fund and bonus to staff, Rs. 65,000 ; carried forward, Rs. 4,38,221-1-7 : Total Rs. 14,88,221-1-7.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 2nd July 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 25th June 1910 :—

Liabilities.	June 25. Rs.	July 2. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,22,55,934	1,23,63,099
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,07,35,559	10,57,24,109
Post Bills ...	7,386	7,386
Sundries ...	31,90,782	29,74,245
Rs....	13,64,19,661	14,13,68,839
Assets.		
Government Securities...	1,54,55,086	1,63,19,061
Other authorised Securities.	19,48,777	9,23,477
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,02,95,523	2,12,47,940
Loans do. do. ...	3,72,57,968	3,35,48,218
Bills discounted and purchased —	1,60,06,457	1,57,15,108
Dead Stocks ...	3,03,235	3,03,228
Stamps ...	5,666	5,510
Bullion ...	7,97,597	7,62,944
Balance with other Banks.	4,80,137	5,29,508
Sundries... ...	7,54,672	5,83,218
Cash ...	4,38,72,933	4,46,15,237
	13,64,19,661	14,13,68,839

BANK OF BENGAL.

The net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year including the amount brought forward from the previous half-year, amount to Rs. 23,18,728-6-3, and have been disposed of as follows :—In payment of a dividend at 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, Rs. 10,00,000-0-0 ; bonus to share holders of 2 per cent., Rs. 4,00,000 ; transferred to reserve fund, Rs. 3,00,000 ; transferred to pension fund, Rs. 50,000; carried forward to next half-year, Rs. 5,68,738-6-3 : Total Rs. 23,18,738-6-3.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 28th June, 1910, as compared with the statement of 21st June, 1910 :—

Liabilities.	June 21. Rs. a. p.	June 28. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,70,00,000 0 0	1,70,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,65,61,325 11 7	1,56,48,675 10 2
Other Deposits, &c ...	17,05,16,520 3 11	17,42,61,832 0 5
Bank Post Bills, &c...	13,05,115 4 4	9,66,847 6 4
Sundries ...	23,42,452 12 1	23,48,025 15 6
Rs ..	22,77,25,922 15 11	23,33,25,491 0 5
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorised Investments ...	2,42,10,060 0 0	2,44,73,679 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	91,03,871 0 0	89,42,601 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,11,64,072 8 11	4,03,98,184 8 1
Bills discounted &c ...	3,71,77,709 8 10	2,59,10,206 8 0
Balances with other Banks ...	2,79,59,284 12 4	2,61,93,134 5 5
Bullion ...	41,79,368 5 5	42,61,251 15 8
Dead Stock...	22,00,376 3 10	22,01,467 12 7
Stamps ...	12,512 9 4	12,869 14 3
Sundries ...	77,456 4 0	80,512 0 2
	14,60,84,711 4 8	14,24,73,907 0 2
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	8,16,41,211 11 3	9,08,51,584 0 3
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...		
	22,77,25,922 15 11	23,33,25,491 0 5

LIABILITIES.		
Government Balance at Head Office ...	8,00,243	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	12,86,607	Do.
Other Deposits ...	38,45,303	Do.
Post Bills... ...	3,38,168	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	1,02,349	Increase.
Loans ...	7,65,888	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit...	12,47,503	Do.
Mercantile Bills ...	17,66,150	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	57,92,663	Increase.
Cash at Branches ...	34,17,710	Do.

Percentage 46·27.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

During the half-year ended 30th June last the Indian Specie Bank made a net profit of Rs. 8,45,488-5-4 including the balance brought forward from last half-year's account. The Directors recommend the appropriation of the profits, as under :—In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free from income tax, on Rs. 75,00,000, Rs. 2,62,500 ; balance to be carried forward, Rs. 5,85,988-5-4 : Total Rs. 8,48,488-5-4.

THE first airman to be summoned for flying to the public danger was acquitted in Paris during mail week. Last October, M. Blanck, in the course of a flight over the heads of the spectators at the Juvisy aerodrome, fell to the ground with his machine, and injured several spectators. M. Anquetin, M. Blanck's counsel, pleaded inexperience on the part of the airman, and in returning their verdict, the jury declared the defendant had been "a victim of circumstances."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

C OTTON—June 29, at Coimbatore, the wife of J J Cotton, C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

O'DOWDA—KING—June 22, at St John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon of Lucknow, Charles Fitzgerald O'Dowda, Indian Police, to Gertrude Maud King, youngest daughter of the late Thomas King, Esq., of Sherness, Kent.

DEATHS.

DEANS—June 27, at Sydney, Australia. Robert Rutherford Deans, Manager, Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ELLIS—June 8, at Gorakhpur, U P, Alice, wife of Mr J S H Ellis, U P Police, aged 30 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, High Court.

Lecture of Mr. Svami, at Framji Cowasji Hall, 6-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph. "Why Girls Leave Home," Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "Ne de pugnes in alieno negotio" ["Do not quarrel about other people's business"].—LATIN PROVERB.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Devanha." with the English Mails of the 24th ultimo, which left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday next.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) morning at 11-30 o'clock.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of June was 467, of whom 334 were males and 133 females.

NATIVE CHIEFS.—His Highness the Raja of Nagpur has arrived in Bombay and put up in a bungalow at Walkeshwar. His Highness the Raja of Baneda has also arrived in Bombay and put up in a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A concert will be given at the above Institute this evening at 8-30 by members of the Y.W.C.A. On Wednesday there will be an entertainment by the clever performers, Messrs. "Kook" and "Kenney," assisted by Mr. Cooke and other friends.

LECTURE.—Mr. K. Narayen Swami will lecture in English at the Hall of the Framji Kavasji Institute this (Tuesday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Subject :—"The Sacred Thread." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERAALLY'S DISPENSARY.—During the last month of June the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,352. Among them the number of new admission was 285 ; classified as follows :—Men 85, women 100, children 100 : total 285. The average daily attendance was 45.

STRING BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.), this evening :—

Polka ...	Boshaft ... Zichrer
Overture ...	Fra Diavolo ... Auber
Valse ...	Septembre ... Gedia
Selection ...	The Pirates of Penzance ... Sullivan
Valse ...	Gomesie d'Amour. Celin
Two Step ...	Fidgety Phil ... Karl Kaps

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. "Assaye," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. to-morrow 6th July. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 5-20 p.m. today, 5th instant. A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Caledonien," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 7th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the New G. P. O. at 2 p.m. on the same day.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th July.

SCHOOL OF ARMS IN CONJUNCTION WITH "G" Co, B. V. RIFLES.

The above Class will be held in the Town Hall today, Tuesday evening the 5th instant from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 5th July.

505. Rifle Meeting.—The Bengal Punjab Rifle Meeting will be held at Meerut from 9th to 19th November 1910. Programme may be seen at Head-Quarters.

506. Lecture.—Tuesday the 5th inst.—Lecture at the Town Hall at 9·30 p.m. by Major A. W. Andrew, 116th Mahrattas. Subject.—Strategic genius of Napoleon.

All members are invited to attend.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress White—Other ranks—Khaki but uniform is not compulsory.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE marriage of Captain Harold Adrian Holdich, 5th Goorkha Rifles, elder son of Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich and Lady Holdich, and Miss Gertrude Brooke, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Brooke, of Northgate Mount, Honley Yorkshire, took place on June 15., at St. Mary's Church, Henley. The bride was attended by eight bridesmaids—Miss Barbara Brooke, Miss Joan Holdich, Miss Mary Caldecott, Miss Pamela Spencer-Smith, Miss Mary Grenside, Miss Rachel Armitage, Miss Joan Brooke, and Miss Betty Benson—and her father gave her away. The bridegroom's brother officer, Captan F. Skipwith, was bestman, and at the conclusion of the ceremony Mrs. Brooke held a reception at Northgate Mount. The honeymoon will be spent on the Norfolk Broads.

A FIRE occurred on June 11 at Rosyth Naval Base, which will have serious consequences on the work there. The fire broke out in the power works for the supplying of electric light to the works and for operating the cranes and sawmills and other apparatus in use in such a large undertaking. A number of men employed at the works will be thrown idle for some time.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod presided yesterday, at a sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions.

THE MAZAGON MURDER.

Awadh Behari Shivdass was placed in the dock on charges of the murder of his mistress Manjulabai and attempt to murder one Jamnabai.

Mr. Binning, who appeared for the accused, asked the Court to postpone the case to the next Sessions. He said that the only eye-witness to the scene was Jamnabai, who was now getting better in the hospital, and it would be prejudicial to his client's case if he did not get an opportunity to cross-examine her.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jardine, who appeared with Mr. Jaffer for the Crown, supported Mr. Binning in his contention.

His Lordship ordered the case to be traversed to the next Sessions.

THE MEDINA MURDER.

Ahmed Hussein Khan then pleaded not guilty to the charge of the murder of one Vajid Ali Khan at Medina on 2nd February, 1909.

The Advocate-General then informed the Court that he did not propose to prosecute the accused any further and asked His Lordship to use the discretion vested in him under section 333 of the Procedure Code and discharge the accused as there was no evidence to substantiate that charge.

Mr. Binning, who appeared for the accused, asked His Lordship to say that the discharge amounted to an acquittal.

As the evidence against the accused was of a very flimsy character, His Lordship ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

OLD OFFENDERS SENTENCED.

Ahmed Hussein alias Jaffer Karim, 28, an old offender with six previous convictions, was charged with stealing a pair of shoes worth Re 1-8 in May last from the gates of a mosque.

Mr. Tarachand appeared for the prosecution ; the accused was undefended.

The accused was found guilty by the jury by a majority of 7 to 2 and His Lordship sentenced him to suffer three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Bhima Dharma was then convicted by the unanimous verdict of the jury on the charge of attempting house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft and as he had spent the last fifteen years in jail, His Lordship sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING BY PERSONATION.

Abdul Aziz Syed, Syed Hassam and Ali Sulleman were committed to take their trial in these sessions on charges of cheating the Administrator-General by personation and abetment thereof.

Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, who appeared for the Crown, informed the Court that the first accused was dead and the charges were to be re-framed against the second and third accused.

His Lordship, therefore, decided to take up the case in the afternoon.

On the Court re-assembling at 3 p. m., Mr. Nicholson applied to his Lordship to add a charge under section 199 of the Penal Code for perjury against each accused.

His Lordship ruled that the charge should be dropped for the present.

Mr. Nicholson then opened his case before the jury and read the sections of the Penal Code bearing on the charges. In detailing the facts, counsel said that the case had been greatly altered by the death of Abdul Aziz who was charged with cheating by personation. In 1906, he said, a man named Salem Sahed died intestate and possessed of some property. Shortly after his death a claim was made by a man named Sirur Salem before the Administrator-General who was managing the property. The Administrator-General was not satisfied and Sirur had to file a suit. Then a woman came forward and claimed the property on the ground that she was the daughter of Salem. It was then ascertained that she was not the natural daughter of Salem but was taken in adoption by him. The case never came to an end as Sirur died in the meantime and the woman did not press her claim as she made some private arrangements. Four years later, that is in March last, Abdul Aziz, the deceased accused, turned up, and said he was the younger brother of Salem and he claimed the property. Abdul Aziz who knew the second accused asked the latter and one Abdulla Malbari to assist him in getting the property. These people then went to their Jamat meeting and there they swore that Abdul Aziz was the brother of Salem. The jamat was not satisfied and asked Abdul to produce further evidence. Thereupon, the first accused came up and swore that Abdul was Salem's brother. The jamat then advised them to go to the High Court. The parties then went to Mr Motiwalla, Barrister-at-Law, and they succeeded in getting an affidavit drafted and filed. That affidavit was delivered to the head clerk of the Administrator-General and on the strength of that affidavit a cheque was given to Abdul Aziz on the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 4,359. Abdul Aziz pocketted the money and began making presents to his friends. The police then came to know that Abdul Aziz was not the brother of Salem and after making inquiries arrested the accused. Mr. Nicholson said that he would prove that the accused did not even come from that part of the country from which Salem came.

Evidence was then led and had not been concluded when the Court rose for the day.

CERTIFICATE GRANTED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr Bhulabhai Desai, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhoy and Co., appeared on behalf of Hiravahoo in the suit filed by Anandrao Vinayek against the Administrator-General, Dwarkadas Gordhandas and others, and applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council ; Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., was for Dwarkadas Gordhandas.

The suit was filed in 1894 by the plaintiff as executor of the will of one Parmanandas Jiwandas for the construction of the will and a decree was passed declaring the rights of the parties and the decree was referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts. The fourth defendant in this suit was Haridas Ghordhandas, grandson of the testator. The suit was filed while he was a minor and died without reaching the age of majority. His widow Hiravahoo applied to be substituted as party defendant instead of her deceased husband and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod ordered the applicant to be substituted as the legal representative in the place of her deceased husband. From that decision an appeal was filed, and their Lordships, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, reversed the order of the Lower Court and it was from that order the present application was made.

Their Lordships granted the necessary certificate and ordered the applicant to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 5,000 for costs.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presided yesterday, at a sitting of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court for the trial of the suit brought by Pirojshaw Nussarwanji Patel against his wife Soonabai Framroj Panthaky for dissolution of marriage on the ground of misconduct with the co-respondent Sorabji M. Mehta.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, with the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah and R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, appeared for the petitioner ; the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the respondent Soonabai, while Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. Jehangir Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta, and Somji, were for the co-respondent.

The following delegates assisted his Lordship in the trial :—Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart. (Foreman), Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart, Mr. Merwanji M. Cama, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Shapurji Jiwaji, Mr. F. C. Taraporewalla, Mr. Dadabhoy H. Mugana, Mr. P. C. Settna, Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadia, Mr. Phirojshaw B. Petit and Mr. Byramji Rustamji Byramji.

On the application of Mr. Talyarkhan, his Lordship ordered the trial to proceed in camera.

POLICE NEWS.

GAMBLERS SENTENCED.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Bhagwan Shiva and seven others with gambling. Most of the accused are coachmen. The first accused was also charged with keeping a common gaming-house. Inspector Morris stated that armed with a warrant, signed by the Commissioner of Police, he raided a room in Bhendi Bazar at half-past one yesterday morning. The accused were found seated in a circle on a carpet playing with cards and were arrested. Rs. 6-7-0 was found on the ground and on searching the accused a total sum of Rs. 8 was found on their persons. All the accused pleaded guilty. The first accused was fined Rs. 20, and the rest of the accused were fined Rs. 10 each.

CHEATING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged one Wallace Bins, with cheating one Panachand Rupa, a contractor, in respect of a sum of Rs. 200. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant paid the accused Rs. 200 on the 14th May on the latter making a representation to the complainant that he would get him a contract in the Public Works Department. The complainant subsequently found out that he had been imposed upon, and he made a complaint to the police, who arrested the accused. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250, or, in default, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Umia Sakharam and Latif were charged with possessing eighteen and fourteen grains of cocaine respectively without a license. Both the accused pleaded guilty. The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default, to undergo twelve days' simple imprisonment, and the second accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 45, or, in default, to undergo fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

LL.B. Examination.

The following is a list of the successful candidates in the LL. B. examination held by the Bombay University last month.

FIRST DIVISION.

Thadani, T Isardas — Vakil, H Mahasukhram

SECOND DIVISION.

Ambegaonkar, G Madhav — Jani, G Hargovind
Avashia, M Jeskankar — Kapadia, J Sorabji
Basarkar, V Govind — Karve, M Vishweshwar
Captain H Cursetji — Kelkar, J Rameshandra
Chothia, S Manchershah — Kothavala, P Dhanjishah
Daruvala, B Hormusji — Kulkarni, A Narayan
D'Cunha, J Anthony — Parekh, K Motichand
Desai, B Manibhai — Pathak, R Vishvanath
Desai, H Icharam — Pavri, M Cursetji
Desai, R Kanaiyalal — Pratap, M Lallubhai
Dev, B Ramchandra — Rangaiengar, Kadabam
Ghare, H Vaman — Rege, M Bhagvantrao
Goradia, P Bhavanidas — Satghar, S Narayan
Haldipur, N Narayan — Sheth, T Fakirbhai
Huilgol, N Krishna — Soares, Antony X
Kalyalkar, Gopal Krishna (Admitted provisionally) — Solomon, J Eleazar (Admitted provisionally)
Iyengar, B K Ramanuja — Thanedar, G Narayan
Joshi, A Khushalas — Vasvani, S Parmanand
Joshi, R Mahadev

PASSED.

Advani, T Menghraj — Malkani, K Lokumal
Bamaji, R Ardshir — Mehta, M Manilal
Bhat, T Jeyshankar — Mehta, N Galabdas
Creado A Philip — Mehta, N Harivadanram
Desai, M Ranchhodrai — Munshi, D Pestonji
Deshpande, B Ramchandra — Nanavati, M Hoshangshah
Deshpande, D Ganesh — Nayan palli, S Krishnarao
Dubash, D Nasarvanji — Oza, B Lallubhai
Engineer, S Kaikhusru — Printer, F Darabshah
Gokhale, N Bhaskar — Ranadive, M Sitaram
Hamdulay, Mahomed Ismail Abdullah — Saraiya, V Motilal
Jassavala, J Barjorji — Shaikh, M Nazir J
Kansara, V Harilal — Shingacakar, S Gopal
Karve, V Gangadhar — Shukla, D Indram
Khadhia, K Damodardas — Spencer, H Shapurji
Kharas, P Bapuji — Vajifdar, P Muncherji
Kudalkar, J Sakharam — Vidwans, G Vasudev
Vohra, A Vajeshankar

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th July 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	0	0	...	0	0
Teheran ...	4	12	30	2	24
Suez	4	14	15	0	41

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Luchow line heavy leakage messages north are subject to delay. (26-6-10).

The special fee of Rs. 4 hitherto charged on wireless telegrams to or from the pilot vessel at the sandheads in addition to the Inland charges will be abolished from Saturday the 2nd of July 1910. Telegrams will be accepted at the usual Inland rates from that date (29-6-10.)

ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD HENDERSON has accepted the Commonwealth's invitation to visit Australia and advise the Government regarding naval defence.

THE death is announced of Major J. Harrison, late of the Indian Army at Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, at the age of eighty-five. Major Harrison was found dead in the garden immediately beneath the window of his bedroom with his skull fractured and with other serious injuries. The bedroom was on the fourth floor.

HI

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast .....Comdr Shuttr.....H M S
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beaty Powell.....H M S
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr J Marsack.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp..... Survey Street
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Taylor.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 4.

Bome .....1899 Barrand ...Shaw, Wallace & Co
Clematis.....2368 Robinson ...Andrew Weir & Co
Cowno .....3155 Falla.....W & A Graham & Co
Den of Ruthven..3110 Thomson ...Killick Nixon & Co
Folmuna .....2546 Eyken..... .....
Gresham .....2447 Thompson...W & A Graham & Co
Harpenden .....2302 Cromack ...Andrew...Yeel & Co
Lingo.....951 Carbash .....M M & Co
Megna .....772 Maude.....M M & Co
Najmi .....2522 Hallet .....E & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera .....1961 Rose.....M M & Co
Orissa .....3525 Kedslie ....M M & Co
Rahmania .....1872 Coxts .....B & P S N & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....B & H S N & Co
Saifi.....502 Willoughley..B & H S N & Co
Springburn .....3173 Crosthwaite..W & A Graham & Co
Strathdon .....2840 Mason .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Strathairly .....2783 MacMahon...W & A G & Co
Upsha .....3283 Wishaw .....M M & Co
Vadala .....2164 Ramage .....M M & Co
Gerd.....751 Anderson ...F F Campbell & Co
Naseri .....911 Lemare.....B & P S N & Co
Trieste.....3203 Nitsche .....A L S N & Co
Lowther Range.2408 Mathews ....
Kalibia' ....2149 Stewart .....W & A Graham & Co
Circassia .....4226 Osborne.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Chybassa	3991	Wadge	...	...Antwerp	...8 7 ... M M & Co
D&E Clan Cumming	3107	Gourlay	...	Tuticorin	...7 7 ... James Finlay & Co
S Himalaia	3152	Scopinich	...	Hamburg	...10 7 ... T Morrison & Co
G Hoosenee	944	Hughes	...	Zanzibar	...7 7 ... B & P S N Co
K Sandsend	6480	Clark	...	M'borough	...7 7 ... W & A Graham & Co
L Seirstad	617	Larsen	...	Bangkok	...5 7 ... F F Campbell & Co
M Salsette	2391	Lewallin	...	Aden	...9 7 ...P & O S N & Co
O Dunrobin	2319	Parlett	...	Dunkirk	...16 7 ... W & A Graham & Co
P Sparta	1728	Tutt	...	Hamburg	...8 7 ... W & A Graham & Co
Q Radiant	1845	Sauer	...	Philadelphia	...8 7 ... R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Markgraf	2325	Timm	Zanzibar	...8 7 A Strandis & Co
5 Magdala	3133	Limond	Rotterdam	...8 7 ... J Mackintosh & Co
6 Saadon Hall	3293	Haddy	Karachi	...9 7 ... K Nixon & Co
7 Ocsana	3155	Ryder	Antwerp	...16 7 ... J Mackintosh & Co
8 Ockenfels	3542	Denker	Hamburg	...13 7 ... W & A Graham & Co
9 Ula	3426	Scott	Java	...6 7 ...M M & Co
10&11 Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	...8 7 ... P & O S N & Co
12&13 Arabia	4198	Palmer	London	...16 7 ... P & O S N & Co
14 Dumra	762	Manley	Karachi	...8 7 ...M M & Co
15 Fakhri	2555	Revill	Mauritius	...6 7 ... B & H S N Co

Outside Q

Nairang	2862	Crebbin	Calcutta	...9 7..T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Binaduri	822	Fakeera	Karachi	...5 7...Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati	513	Fakeera	Wagar	...5 7...Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	442	Ahmed	Marmagoa	...6 7...Bo S N Co Ld
Punjni	552	Hossein	Marmagoa	...6 7...Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	599	Cassam	Marmagoa	...6 7..Bo S N Co Ld

30 Ton Crane

Kasara	505	Elton	Busreh	...7 7...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Gerd s	Anderson	Bangkok June 2
	Sandon Hall s	Haddy	Glasgow
	Naseri s	Lemare	Buschra June 16
	Kasara s	Elton	Buschra June 25
	Trieste s	Nitsche	Trieste, June 3
	Lowther Range s	Mathews	Cardiff, May 27
	Kalibia s	Stewart	N Castle June 2
	Circassia s	Osborne	Liv'pool, June 11

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Lawada s	Lune	Calcutta
	Waroonga s	Chappel	Persian Gulf
	Homayun s	Maloney	Jeddah
	Seirstad s	Larsen	Bangkok
	City of Glasgow s	Grenthern	Liverpool
	Badrie s	Collinson	Aden
	Harpenden s	Cumack	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Kasara for Persian Gulf.
" Naseri for Persian Gulf.
" Gerd for Bangkok,
" Okenfels for Hamburg.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonien left Colombo for Bombay on 4th instant and she it expected here on 7th instant at 9 a.m.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 3rd instant. Also this Co's steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left Colombo for Bombay on the 2nd instant and expected on the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—375 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, T Canji.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Magdala s—1 bundle carpet Grimm and Bendien.

FOR ANTWERP.

Magdala s—2,181 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey, 508 cwt myrabollams, W Bechar 668 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji 2,000 cwt linseed, S Chowerjee and Co ; 75 bales cotton waste, N Damji, 200 bales hemp ; H Govindji; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 75 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

Chybassa s—440 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 4,280 cwt bone pieces, C Mody and Co 787 cwt wheat D Tejpal.

FOR HAMBURG.

Himalaia s—110 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co ; 668 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 975 cwts myrabollams, T Nursey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Himalaia s—25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, L Drefuss and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Oceana s—200 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros ; 893 cwts linseed, J Feshiri; 5,001 cwts rapeseed and 5,003 cwts linseed, A Blaesheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—15 chests opium, P and O S N and Co ; 1 cwt ivory, K N Misnee and Co ; 10 cwt fish maws, R Dauji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—16 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 275 bales twist, C Bhawanidas ; 9 cwts condiments, D D Framji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—1,869 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss and says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0	per two tins.
Pa 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

(A Selection of Leading Cases.)

By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 208, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 5th July, 1910.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

IN the "Manchester Guardian" a series of very interesting letters is now appearing, some of which we have reproduced, touching the collision of English and German interests as represented by the prosecution of the Baghdad Railway and other matters, regarding which the diplomatists of both countries have, so far, been unable to arrive at a satisfactory understanding. The writer of these letters is Sir W. M. Ramsay,—a distinguished Scottish professor, who has travelled extensively in the regions concerning the development of which these differences have arisen,—is familiar with Constantinople politics and the influences that sway them, and is at the present time refreshing his great knowledge of Turkish affairs by another visit to the Sultan's dominions for the purpose of observing conditions under the new constitutional Government. The thesis he puts forward in regard to the future development of Turkey's Asiatic possessions is that a method should be discovered of adjusting the Anglo-German disagreements, as until this is done there is small prospect of progress being made in the directions desired by both Powers, and by the Turks themselves. Incidentally he suggests that the real reason for the German naval expansion which is causing us so much apprehension, is the desire to be in a position to give weight to diplomatic representations in Turkey and elsewhere whenever the interests of the Fatherland demand such support, and that the invasion of our shores is not one of the contingencies indicated by the German challenge of British marine supremacy. We need not stop to discuss the merits of this proposition which will probably not convince our naval experts, but there are other points in the situation as portrayed by Sir W. Ramsay which are interesting to us in India in view of the declared intention of our commercial rivals to push their railway to the Persian Gulf and to contest our dominancy in that classic locality.

It may be remembered that in a remarkable article by a well-known Berlin financier which appeared in one of the English magazines last year, intended as a rejoinder to Mr. David Fraser's onslaught on the railway in his "Short Cut to India", it was stated that British participation in the project was sought, but could not be obtained for the reasons set forth in this essay. Sir W. Ramsay who included Berlin in his itinerary to the Near East supports this assertion by his announcement that "German financiers would have been quite willing to concede the British demand that the Section of the railway from Baghdad to the Gulf should be under our control, but that the Sultan would never have permitted this, and that at the end of last year, when the same matter again came up, the Turkish Government was very unwilling to concede it." This is what Sir William was assured in Berlin, but the latter part of the explanation does not square with the avowed and strong desire of the new Turkish administration to retain British friendship and support, as recently indicated by the prompt circulation to all the Vilayets of Sir Edward Grey's contradiction of the German insinuation that Great Britian was secretly promoting the union of Crete and Greece for dynastic reasons. Nor does it coincide with the announcement made a few weeks ago that the Constantinople Government are considering a proposal from an English Syndicate to construct a line from Baghdad to Basra which would supersede to sea terminus of the ambitious German project. These, moreover, are details in the policy of finesse induced by a situation to which, in Sir W. Ramsay's opinion, there is but one solution and that is the recognition of the fact that the interests of the three Powers principally concerned are identical, and the promotion of an understanding which shall vanquish mutual suspicions and lead to a harmonious agreement upon all points of difference. "Here," he exclaims, "is a country once rich, to be made rich once more, and this result cannot be achieved unless there is a complete policy agreed upon. This is the first fact in the Eastern situation, and until it is firmly grasped no great progress is possible towards peace or towards Turkish prosperity." Sir William Ramsay's proposals are not altogether novel as they practically express the desire which has animated our Government in its efforts to adjust the position caused by the rapid growth of German ambitions in Asiatic Turkey, and Persia also since the Emperor's dramatic pilgrimage to the Holy Land some nine years ago. That incident, it may be remembered, was followed by the flotation of the Baghdad Railway under conditions which have become historical, and even Jerusalem has not escaped the new dispensation from Berlin, as it has been endowed with buildings typifying the religious protectorate which has passed to Germany since the disruption of the Church in France. When the Baghdad project came to a standstill a half a dozen years ago, after the construction of the first section, for the lack of fresh guarantees, it was freely predicted that the influences which were directed against it would prevent the resumption of the work unless it was converted into an international concern. But German perseverence has found a way out of the difficulty by securing the assignment of the surplus of the national debt fund as a basis for a new loan of eight millions sterling and according to latest advices the whole of this sum has been taken up by various European Syndicates.

This success which will enable them to bring the line within a measurable distance of Mesopotamia for the exploitation of which Sir W. Willcocks has framed a number of interesting proposals, will not encourage the Germans to listen to any propositions for intrusions into a sphere of influence acquired by their own exertions, in defiance of diplomatic and other opposition which has been freely used at the Turkish capital. The attitude they are disposed to assume is that of the individual in possession who will tolerate no rivals and the most recent manifestation of it is the set-back which the American Railway project for the development of Kurdistan has received as a consequence of this determination. This scheme which is symptomatic of those ideals of imperialism concerning which Mr. Roosevelt has been sermonizing effete Britishers, contemplates a line from Sivas to Mosul, a distance of some six hundred miles, based on a guarantee of four per cent. on the capital outlay and certain mining concessions in a territory known to be wealthy in mineral deposits awaiting expert development. The project had actually received the approval of the Turkish Government when the German oppositionists discovered a flaw in the concession which has resulted in the indefinite postponement of negotiations, and it will be interesting to observe how the Americans will deal with the situation which has supervened. Similarly there are indications that Sir W. Willcocks' proposals for the re-creation of Chaldea, particularly the suggested line from Baghdad to the Mediterranean littoral, will meet with equal hostility unless they are confided to the Syndicate which represents German interests in Asiatic Turkey. This assumption of dominancy is the strongest obstacle to the realization of the understanding propounded by Sir W. Walter Ramsay, however much the British Government and the Turks themselves may desire it, for the Germans have demonstrated that they will admit no partners and tolerate no rivals in their exploitation of this classic region, unless unforeseen circumstances arise which may cause a reconsideration of this decision. But while there are many debatable points in this curious situation, the one about which there is no doubt is that the line from Baghdad to the sea, if it is ever undertaken, must be under British control and that no evasion of this provision will be countenanced by any ministry in office when the time for its enforcement arrives. As a consequence of the restraints imposed by the Anglo-Russian Convention, German influences in Persia have, for the present, been reduced to a negligable quantity, although the recent flirtations of their financiers with a suggested loan and their admission to equal commercial rights are indications that here also their competition will have to be reckoned with when quietude has been restored to the convulsed dominions of the Shah. Their activities in the Middle East have added to the problems awaiting solution by the nations most interested in the future development of this part of Asia, and while Sir W. Ramsay's letters are a useful contribution in this direction, diplomacy will have to come to the assistance of a situation which may easily assume serious aspects unless its palliative influences can be successfully applied for a satisfactory adjustment of international interests.

HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

REUTER'S obituary list of yesterday was unusually heavy. It includes three eminent men who were recognised as specialists in their respective departments, and whose work will live long after them. Mr. Donald Ferguson was the *doyen* of British editors and journalists in Asia, there being no other Englishman in the profession, either in India or the Asiatic colonies, who had served the press for so long. In November next year he would have completed his half-century of connection with the press in Ceylon of whose *Observer* he was for long proprietor and editor. The connection was hereditary, for his uncle, the late A. M. Ferguson, started the paper in 1834 and given nearly sixty years of his life to it. His son, Mr. R. H. Ferguson, who was his father's assistant, will now presumably be editor of the paper, and will continue into the third generation the family's close connection with the Ceylon Press. Mr. Donald Ferguson was a special authority on Ceylon about which he published several works, and his Handbook and Directory of the Colony is a standard work. Only last year when he was on furlough at home, he lectured before the Royal Society of Arts on his own Colony. Though he was in his sixty-eighth year he was still actively working in the tropics. Major Martin Hume, who has died in his sixty-third year, was a well-known authority on Spanish history, about which he wrote several popular but substantial and accurate works. He belonged to a distinguished family which produced the famous reformer and economist, Joseph Hume, who began his career a hundred years ago in India, and whose son Mr. Allan Hume, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, is a high authority on Indian Ornithology. Major Hume was taken to Spain in his early years and educated at Madrid, which accounts for his having taken to the history of that country a strong liking. He was engaged for the best part of his life on the calendar of Spanish State Papers in the Public Record Office, of which he has brought out a number of quarto volumes dealing with the reigns of Henry VIII. up to Elizabeth.

Dr. Frederick Furnivall, who passed away in his eighty-sixth year, was a specialist in so many subjects that it is difficult to pick out any particular one. He was an authority on Chaucer, on Shakespeare, on Wycliff, among our early writers, and also on such late writers as Skelley and Browning, and he was either the sole or joint founder of 9 societies connected with all these great names in our literature. Indeed, his connection with these and other learned societies was more intimate than that of any one, and also more fruitful as he has published more than a score of highly useful works through these societies. His researches into the life and works of Chaucer alone are sufficient to hand his name down to posterity as a minute and enthusiastic scholar of Middle English. But Chaucer only occupied a fraction of his enormous energies. Shakespeare obtained a good portion of them, and his lengthy introduction to his works, contributed to Messrs. Cassell's editions, is one of the few really helpful and indispensable adjunets to Shakespearian study ever published. Concerning Browning he was a great enthusiast and did much to further a study of this poet whom he ranked with Chaucer. With Prof. Skeat and Robert Morris he did much work for the early English Text Society which has done so much for our earlier writers. With the great Oxford Dictionary of our language which, for more than half a century, still drags its slow length along, he was intimately connected almost from its beginning. Herbert Coleridge, a relation of the great poet, was its first editor till his death in 1861 when Dr. Furnivall was appointed to succeed him by the Philological Society under whose auspices the Dictionary was started. He worked on it till 1878 when Sir James Murray took over the editorship and with it ten million quotations laboriously gathered together under Dr. Furnivall. Dr. Murray was not able to begin publication till 1884, and the great work is still incomplete though more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since its first part came out. Dr. Furnivall, who continued to take very keen interest in the work till the last, recounted only the other day in March last, his connection with this Dictionary before the Authers' Club, saying that it would take not less than eight years more to reach the last letter; and even then the work of supplementing the previously published letters would have to be taken in hand. In 1900 Dr. Furnivall received from his admirers and fellow-workers of the various societies he had helped to found, on reaching his seventy-fifth year, a handsome testimonial which included a special volume of essays on early English literature and philology written in his honour. Since 1885 he had enjoyed a Civil List pension of £150, the only mark of recognition of his inestimable services, by the State.

DISEASE IN THE C.P.

THE annual report for 1910 on the hospitals and dispensaries in the United Provinces appears at first sight to be an uninviting mass of figures, but hidden away amongst its statistics two or three points of interest may be found. On the whole, there was a satisfactory increase in the number of patients treated in the in-door and out-door establishments—satisfactory because there having been apparently no special epidemic causing a more than ordinary degree of sickness, the people appear to be conquering their prejudices against British medical institutions and to be benefiting from them in increased numbers. Altogether there were 1,779,060 patients under treatment which is more by 47,778 than in 1908. In three districts, however, there were noticeable decreases, and this is attributed by officers to the prevalence of plague, the cultivator being naturally disinclined to attend a dispensary where possibly in the crowd he would rub shoulders with neighbours who had come for plague treatment. At Bilaspur the Civil Surgeon gives a series of reasons for the falling off of applicants for his ministrations. These are :—(1) Fearof operation, (2) insistence on well-to-do subscribers paying for medicines, (3) greater strictness in allowing admission to the out-patient consulting room, and (4) a widespread belief among the poorer classes that better treatment and drugs are obtained in Mission Hospitals than in Government Institutions. The last is most interesting of the four and it would be instructive if we could learn the reason for such a popular relief. A reflection is forced on us that the difference which the people experienced is really a greater degree of sympathy in reception and treatment at the Mission Hospitals. In any case it is hardly likely to be a reason which will add credit to the Government Institutions, and unless the Civil Surgeon has been misled into exaggeration it seems to be a subject which is deserving of closer inquiry. The only notable epidemic during the year, it may be finally noted, was one of cholera in Berar, although there were considerable increases in the two most prevalent classes of disease, affections of the eye and of the respiratory organs.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Devanha," with the outward Mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 3-p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

IT is practically settled that Mr. Orange, Director General of Education, does not take up his appointment of Inspector of the Elementary Schools in England till next autumn, and he will not thus leave India till October. Meanwhile the question of the creation of an Education Department will be settled one way or the other.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

State Coal and Factories.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JUNE 21.

CONSIDERABLE attention is being given by the Minister of Defence and his military advisers to the proposed introduction of the compulsory service scheme of defence at the beginning of next year. Yesterday Senator Pearce said that he had under consideration a plan for the cutting up of the Commonwealth service into areas and the details of their administration. In each area there would be an area officer—a militia officer in the beginning—who would be assisted by two permanent staff sergeants. At present there were in the Commonwealth service 200 permanent staff sergeants and, with the 200 others who would shortly be appointed, the requisite number for all the areas would be available. The staff sergeants would carry out the drill instruction, and the militia area officers would attend to the administrative work and generally direct the duties of the staff sergeants. There might be two, or even three, training areas in a battalion area, so that there might be as many as six permanent staff sergeants in a battalion area. "It is proposed," proceeded the Minister, "to appoint the militia area officers in September next, so as to enable them to attend a school of instruction. The Government, of course, will defray any necessary expenditure to which these officers are put while attending the school. For a term of probably one month or more they will be thoroughly grounded in the duties of an area officer. It is probable that this school will be held in conjunction with the training camp for non-commissioned officers at Albury. On the date of the proclamation of the Defence Act—probably about 1st January next—these area officers will take up the work of supervising the registration of all persons between the ages of 14 and 18 years, as set out in the act of 1909. There will be probably from 300 to 500 registrations in each area. The staff sergeants will carry out this work under the instructions of the area officers. The area officers in the first six months will also organise the arrangements for the future training of the senior cadets in their respective areas, and from 1911 to 1912 they will have only the senior cadets training under them. "We desire to get smart young officers of any rank now in the force who are living, or are prepared to go and live, and the areas we are mapping out. It may be found necessary to go outside the force in some cases, as there may be some areas where no local officer is willing to act, and none is willing to go. For these areas we shall train suitable men, and send them there. As the duties which these militia officers will perform will call for greater sacrifice than ordinary militia service entails, the Government will make provision for payment in much the same way as militia adjutants are now paid. A militia adjutant now gets £90 a year for doing the administrative work of his regiment. No doubt a larger sum than this will be necessary to recompense the area officers in some cases. Each case will be judged in accordance with the amount of responsibility thrown upon the officer concerned. The payment of such an allowance should furnish a good opening for young fellows who have not their time fully occupied at present, and it will be of much assistance to them in getting a start in life. Particularly does this apply to young professional and business men. It will be necessary to have militia area officers certainly for five years, and in some cases they will have to continue for ten years, until the military college has been able to supply the full quota of suitable permanent officers. Lieutenant-Colonel Legge is now at work defining the areas, and as soon as the work is completed commandants will be supplied with a copy relating to their own State, and they will be asked to recommend young militia officers for appointment in the different areas." It now remains for the Government to determine the compulsory service age. The present act fixes that maximum at 20 years. Lord Kitchener recommended that the age should be extended to 26. It is probable that the Government will adopt this recommendation but for the first year at any rate it is not expected that anyone over 18 years of age will be enrolled for service.

PURE FOOD STANDARDS.

The Pure Foods Conference, which sat in Sydney for the fifteen days ended on Wednesday, has apparently succeeded in fixing standards to apply to the Commonwealth. All the States except Western Australia were represented at the conference, and it is expected that the Western Australian Government will agree to the standards recommended. The chairman of the Board of Public Health, Dr. Burnett Ham, stated yesterday that a good feeling was shown throughout the conference, it being recognised by all that a spirit of compromise must prevail. It was he continued, purely a State matter, because the Commonwealth only dealt with imports and articles of local manufacture on which duty is paid, but it was expected that the several State Governments would agree to the enforcement of the standards agreed upon. A statement had been made that the standards would be administered by the Commonwealth, under section 51 of the Constitution Act. He (Dr. Ham) considered that unlikely, as the consent of the States would be necessary, and that would not likely be given. At the conference Dr. Ham made a suggestion regarding administration that was unanimously carried. It is considered that the new standards will adequately protect the public and by being uniform throughout the Commonwealth, will greatly assist inter-State trade. Manufacturers, will have only one set of standards to comfort to and will find their inter-State work much simpler. Dr. Ham considers that the conference was the most important that has considered questions relating to the health of Australians, and he pays a high tribute to the tact and industry of Dr. Ashburton Thompson, head of the New South Wales Health Department, who was chairman of the conference. A strange attitude has been adopted by Mr. Wade, Premier of New South Wales, who gave instructions that the standards should not be publicly announced until they had been reported upon to him. The experts at the conference will report to their State Premiers, and the Standards will be announced after the next Premiers' Conference, or, if a conference be not soon convened, after communication between the Premiers.

VICTORIAN IMMIGRATION POLICY.

The Committee of the State Parliamentary Labour Party, which has been dealing with the immigration policy of the Ministry and its efforts to secure settlers from abroad to occupy the sparsely populated irrigation districts, has prepared a report for the consideration of the party at the meeting to be held next week. Many prominent members of the Labour Party are understood to be opposed to some of the principal recommendation of the committee, and it is believed that they will offer strong objection to them. The committee, in its report, expresses the following opinions:—(1) That there is but a limited number of Australian applications for irrigation blocks ; (2) that the State is losing annually £100,000 on irrigation, which loss can only be prevented by a fuller use being made of the available areas ; (3) settlers must be found to occupy available irrigation areas : (4) that whilst recognising the necessity and importance of preventing any further drain upon the taxpayers generally we strongly protest against the Government using irrigation needs as a stalking horse to further a general immigration policy ; (5) that one of the chief reasons for the scarcity of Australian applicants with the necessary knowledge and sufficient capital is the low rate of wages and long hours prevailing in irrigation and agricultural districts ; (6) the continued drift of young men from these districts producing actual loss of population in very many instances is due to the abovementioned reasons ; (7) that if proper wages were paid and condition observed there would be no necessity whatever to consider the introduction of farm labourers in irrigation or other districts ; (8) that the Government is embarking on a general immigration policy without obtaining the consent of Parliament and is acting unconstitutionally in spending the taxpayers money and merits severe condemnation ; (9) that the inducing of boys to come to Victoria under false promises is an outrage, is sweating of an evil types and is intended to supply cheap labour ; (10) that emphatic protests be made against clergymen, church armies, or any other organisation in England

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.].

foisting on this State at the taxpayers' expense, and to the further competition against workmen not fully employed, the undesirables of the cities of England; (11) that we recognise that room can be made for hundreds of thousands of settlers in Victoria, but the foisting of assisted immigration of the undesirable and incompetents of other lands is a menace to the people; (12) that by a proper policy of land legislation and settlement, and the creation of just conditions our own wants could be fully supplied, and there would flock to our shores the desirables attracted by sound conditions; (14) we are of opinion that the bulletins issued by the Government are in a measure misleading and too highly coloured.

COAL AND FACTORIES.

An important scheme has been suggested to the Government by a high official for utilising the resources of the Powlett coal field for the development of the manufacturing industries of Melbourne by providing a cheap supply of coal. During last session Parliament refused to sanction the supply of coal to private consumers by the Government from the State coal mine, but placed the management of the mine under the control of the Railway Commissioners. Under their act the Commissioners have trading powers, and therefore would have authority to sell coal. It has already been suggested that the Commissioners should have depots at the suburban railway stations at which coal from the State mine should be stored and sold to the public, but a more ambitious scheme has now been submitted to the Government. For some years past the reclamation of the West Melbourne swamp has been progressing, and there is now a considerable area of land available for occupation. It has often been contended that this land, being convenient to the river, and part of it adjacent to the Victoria dock, will in the future be one of the busiest manufacturing centres of Melbourne. It has now been suggested that this land should be made available as factory sites; that branch railway lines should be run to it; that the Railway Commissioners should carry the coal required by the factories from the Powlett mine practically to their doors at a slight increase on the cost of hewing and transport, and that the railways to the factory sites should be connected with the wharfs so that the manufactured products might be sent away either by rail to any part of Victoria or by sea, if the goods are intended for the export or the inter-State trade. Some time ago the Minister of Mines estimated that he could supply coal at 14 per ton. Strict accounts are now being kept of the output of the mine the and the expenditure, in order to check this estimate, but it is regarded as certain that could be supplied to Melbourne factories, if they were situated in places where the railway could be run practically to their doors, at a very much lower price, than is charged for New South Wales coal. However, in view of the understanding which has been arrived at by the Government with a certain section of the House which is opposed to the Government entering into the coal trade further than for the supply of the railways, certain Ministers are averse to reopening the question of the extent of the operations of the State coal mine. The question will, however, be raised by the Labour party during the next session of the State Parliament. With a larger area of reclaimed land close to the water frontage suitable for factory sites with a State coal mine at one end of the railway and the proposed reconstruction of the harbour facilities at the other, the scheme of linking up the coal supply with the factories and the shipping facilities offers many attractions. It is understood that it is supported by the Railway Commissioners.

THEATRICALS.

Apart altogether from their particular mission, the representatives of the theatrical firms and costumiers who waited on the Minister of Customs as a deputation made some interesting statements concerning their business. For example, it was mentioned that of the six Australian plays that Mr. William Anderson has staged of recent years only two failed to achieve financial success, and £450 worth of local posters relating to them were stored away, but were never likely to be of use. Then Mr. Lane, a city tailor, corroborated by Sir Rupert Clarke, stated that two dresses and a cloak used by Miss Madg M'Intosh for the performance of Camille cost 130 guineas, and were made in Australia. Mr. Lane also gave an account of the way in which the fashionable tailors of the world flock to Vienna to see handsome young ladies wearing the latest "models" of up to date gowns parade before likely customers. He paid a Viennese tailor £7 a week to instruct his men, and greatly valued his employe. Mr. Lane pleaded the educational value to Melbourne tailors and others of such novel gowns as are worn by some of the young ladies in The Arcadians. Some members of the deputation tried to be funny in a somewhat artificial fashion at the expense of "The Age," but one speaker sustained a disagreeable check when describing the wig story told by the writer of the article in these columns on 8th June as "a well-worn chestnut." The words, however, were hardly out of the speaker's mouth before the Minister of Customs intervened with the remark :—"I am not so sure that that is a chestnut. I heard the name of the actor, and I think he is known to Sir Rupert Clarke." The laughter suddenly died away.

A.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

On return from leave, Major Tilley, R. E., is reposted to the Military Works Services, in the Meerut Division.

Majors Swann and Bliss, 64th Pioneers, are appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-command of that Regiment.

Brigadier General Ramsay, Commanding, Bangalore Brigade, is promoted Major General from the 17th May.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Major Langdon, Royal Sussex Regiment.

Captain Scarlet, 12lst Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Depcut, is transferred to the 75th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Nowshera and embarks for India on 15th July.

Lieut. H.G. Young, 108th Battery, and Lieutenant E. H. Bolitho, 107th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Shornecliffe, are posted to the 58th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Neamuch, and sail for India on 15th July.

The death is reported at Srinagar of Captain K. Hawson, 21st Cavalry, from cholera, on 2nd July.

Intimation has been received from the War Office that it has been decided to resume the Master Gunners' course at the Ordnance College and that the next class will assemble on 1st April, 1911.

A "GAZETTE OF INDIA" Extraordinary has been issued, announcing that the Hon. Mr. R. W. Carlyle has taken over the duties of Member of

THE CRETAN SITUATION.

GREECE ACCEPTS POWERS' VIEWS.

Urges Islanders to Give in.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Greek Press counsels the Cretans to submit.

It is stated that the Greek Government is sending an urgent appeal to the Cretan leaders to accept the advice of the Powers.

MINIATURE RIFLE SHOOTING.

An Empire Trophy.

LONDON, JULY 4.

At the request of Lord Roberts, the "Daily Mail" is establishing a yearly competition for the miniature rifle clubs of the Empire on Lord Roberts' birthday on 30th of September. The *Daily Mail* offers a fifty guinea cup.

Lord Roberts appeals to the Press of the Empire to promote the movement by urging the importance of rifle-shooting, to which the miniature clubs are the best introduction.

AEROPLANE FATALITY.

Fall of 600 Feet.

LONDON, JULY 4.

At the opening of the Rheims meeting yesterday, Herr Wachter had aeroplaned sixty miles, when the frame-work of the machine collapsed. He was precipitated headlong 600 feet and was killed. His mother, sister, wife and child were witnesses of the accident.

RELIGIOUS CONFLICT IN SPAIN.

Anti-Clerical Demonstration.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A great anti-clerical demonstration was held yesterday in Madrid. It included Liberal, Republican and Socialist leaders, former Cabinet Ministers and Generals of the Army. Similar demonstrations took place in the principal cities.

NATIONAL SHAKESPEARE THEATRE FUND.

The Anonymous Donor

LONDON, JULY 4.

The *Times* learns that the anonymous donor of £70,000 to the National Shakespeare Theatre Fund in 1909 was Carl Meyer.

THE JOHNSON-JEFFRIES FIGHT.

Hordes of Spectators without Shelter.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Reno is packed to overflowing, and trains are still pouring in thousands of people every half hour.

Hungry crowds are surging in the streets. It is impossible to get near the restaurants, and prices are exorbitant. Shelter is unobtainable and hundreds are sleeping in the open.

There is a consensus of opinion that Jeffries will win.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles McArthur, M.P.

[Mr. Charles McArthur had been Conservative Member for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool since 1907, while from 1897 till 1906 he represented the Exchange division of the same city. He was born at Kingsdown, Bristol, in 1844, but early in life become associated with the commerce of Liverpool, and rose to a high place in the commercial activity of the Port. He was a vice-president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in 1888, and president from 1892-6. He was also Chairman of the Association of Average Adjusters of the United Kingdom; Chairman of the Commercial Law Committee in 1887, a member of the International Law Association and Chairman of the Bill of Lading Committee. He was the author of two books on Marine Insurance, and also of "Evidences of Natural Religion."]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 3.

The P. and O. s. s. "Devanha" with the English mails of the 24th ultimo left for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day. The s.s. "Marmora" left for Colombo and Australia at 4 p.m.

NEW FRONTIER MEDAL.

For the Late Expeditions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 4.

The North-West Frontier Medal for service in Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions of 1908 has made its appearance. The design on the obverse represents Jamrud Fort; on the reverse is the head of late King-Emperor with the inscription, "Edward VII. Kaisar-i-Hind."

THE VICEROY-ELECT.

Sir C. Hardinge's Personal Staff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Major O'Kinealy, I.M.S., is appointed Surgeon to the Viceroy Sir Charles Hardinge, Captain Mackenzie, Controller, Captain Jelf, A.-D.-C.

POLICE COURT GHOSTS.

Weird Story from Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

Much sensation has been caused by the publication of the following weird story about the Calcutta Police Court:—On Thursday last at about 8 p.m. a clerk saw a figure, dressed like a Mahomedan, and with long matted hair, coming suspiciously out of the chamber used by the Honorary Magistrates into the corridor leading to the Fourth Court. He took it to be a boy attached to the quarters of menials. But as it disappeared from his view, he searched for it, and finding that it could not be seen sent for a menial, who, he thought, would be able to enlighten him on the cause of this phenomenon. The menial told him not to excite himself over the incident, as he had on many occasions come across such a thing before. He assured him that it was a harmless spirit, and was never known to do any harm. He further told the clerk that the officers in charge of the Hajut, Second Court, had to experience every night troubles at the hands of unruly spirits, that keep up a sort of noise, so long as he remains in Hajut doing his work. This disquisting information took the clerk to that officer, who confirmed the story of the menial. It has transpired that other clerks have had a similar experience. The Police Court building has thus now come to be looked upon as a haunted place, where apparitions are visible nightly.

PUNJAB SEDITION CASES.

Lalchand Falak's Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 4.

The appeal in the case against Lalchand Falak, proprietor of the Vande Mataram Book Agency who was convicted by the Special Magistrate for sedition and sentenced to 3 years' and 8 months' rigorous imprisonment under five charges for publishing and selling seditious books, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Ryves in the Punjab Chief Court to-day. Mr. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate represented the Crown.

The accused argued his own appeal and said that the publications for which he had been hauled up were all reproductions of articles published in other newspapers whose editors and publishers had never been warned or prosecuted for publishing them. One of the books designated as "Sarkari Mulazmat" or Government service, was originally a series of articles by Har Dyal M. A. who is now in Paris, contributed to the "Hitkari" and the "Hindustan" newspapers. Accused collected them and published them in book form for which he had got 7 1-2 years and Rs. 500 fine. Accused quoted the Karmayogin sedition case and said that the publisher of that paper has got only six months' imprisonment, to which the Court remarked that perhaps the sentence was altogether inadequate. Accused further stated that he had reiterated only what persons of the type of Messrs Dadabhoy Nowroji, Gokhale, R. C. Dutt, Dr Rash Behari Ghose, Sir Henry Cotton, and Hume whose loyalty was above suspicion had stated openly in public meetings as regards matters relating to Government Service, Hindu, Mahomedan, Union and Swadeshi.

On this the Court remarked, "Suppose persons like R.C. Dutt, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and others said things as bad as contained in your book and no notice has been taken of them there was no reason why you should not be punished."

Accused further stated that he was the author of the life and speeches of several Moderate thinkers such as Mr. Gokhale which was translated by Government so much so that Lord Morley showed to him the original draft of the Reform Scheme.

Mr. Petman, interrupting, said that he was omitting the more important of his publications such as "Khiyalat-i-Lajpat", "Khiyalat-i-Tilak, "Khiyalat-i-Ajit Singh," the lion of the Punjab.

The Lower Court sentenced accused to four months' imprisonment for selling the book "Amanat men Khiyanat" which Mr. Petman explained was a translation by Ajit Singh of the book, "Annexation of the Punjab" which was out of print and was gradually dying out. The translation was made in 1907-08 when there was a great activity going on in the Punjab. Accused is also charged with selling a book called "Desi Fauj Zaffar Mauj," the ever victorious Indian Army, which Mr. Petman explained was written with the object of stirring up the army and thus this is one of the most seditious books of the whole lot. Accused stated that it was a reproduction of previous publications in the "Hindustan" newspaper. The articles first appeared in the "Modern Review," Calcutta. Mr. Petman said that "Desi Fauj" first appeared in the form of articles in the "Hitkari" newspapers and accused was editor then of that paper. This paper was not prosecuted as it stopped publication shortly after. The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

A NASTY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

On Friday, the Deputy Commissioner, and the District Engineer of Palaman met with a rather nasty accident. While driving out to the police station the horse suddenly shied, and the trap collided with the parapet of a culvert. Both the occupants were thrown out from their seats. The Deputy Commissioner escaped with some bruises, while the District Engineer fared very badly by getting two of his ribs broken, and sustaining several cuts over his body. Both of them are progressing well.

S. S. "WARWICKSHIRE" AGROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 4.

The Bibbi steamer "Warwickshire" went aground at the Sandbank yesterday at the mouth of Rangoon River below the south-west spit light ship while entering into port and was only floated off this morning. Two tugs brought away her passengers this morning after breakfast. The "Warwickshire" moved along the side walk at one o'clock.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL FOR RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The post of Accountant-General for Railways, which Mr. Gauntlett, I. C. S., has filled, has been sanctioned for a period of two years as an experimental measure. After this period the proposal will be revised for permanent sanction.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Army Pageant.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 17.

MONDAY next will see the opening of the Army Pageant, which will illustrate, with a strict regard for historical accuracy, some of the most glorious military triumphs of the nation. Anyone who has seen portions of the pageant rehearsed cannot imagine the display proving a disappointment. From a spectacular point of view failure is quite impossible.

So far as preparedness goes, the pageant could be opened to-day. Everything is ready down to the last button. A full-dress rehearsal on Saturday will prove that the science of the soldier and the art of that best master of pageantry, the actor manager, form an invincible combination for stage management. Major Algernon Tudor Craig, the secretary of the Incorporated Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, a body which has done a vast amount of good for the time expired man, and Mr. F. R. Benson, the master of the pageant, have worked untiringly to achieve success, the former delving deeply into military history to ensure the perfect reconstruction of the episodes which make up the pageant, and Mr. Benson applying the facts marshalled by Major Tudor Craig with the consummate still of the actor-artist.

STIRRING BATTLE SCENES.

Battles on British and foreign soil are to be fought again with troops belonging to regiments whose colours bear witness of the honourable part they played in the strenuous conflicts. Not only so, but some of the actual colours and standards which formed a rallying point for the battalions are to be carried in the pageant. These priceless mementoes of the days of chivalry are to be guarded with great care. It would be a calamity if they were lost or damaged and the Bishop of London has undertaken that they shall rest in the strong room of Fulham Palace when the episodes which they are the most interesting historic relics are not being performed. In addition to colours centuries old some of which have been lent by the descendants of commanding officers who apparently claimed the standards as perquisites there are to be fired pieces of ordnance which have been silent since the days when they added to the din and crash of weapons at Orecy, Naseby, Malplaquet, Minden, and Corunna. Major Tudor Craig has managed to get together a small gun park of fascinating interest. A bombard used at Crecy will show one of the rudest types of artillery. The weapon was rescued from the mud at the bottom of the moat surrounding Bodiam Castle. The serpentine of Agincourt is not the original. This is at Woolwich, and is too heavy to form part of the moveable ordnance for a pageant. A falconet, used with good effect at Naseby, is a beautifully-preserved gun, and the two French triplets, are very fine specimens of artistic workmanship. Each gun bears the lilies of France, exquisitely chased and the words "Ls Trimegist, Louis Auguste Duc du Maine." The pair of triplets, Royalist guns, were seized at Malplaquet, and the troops charged with the capture of them on the field of Fulham will be drawn from the regiment which brought them to England when Marlborough's battle was won. Two howitzers used at Minden are on their original carriages, and se are a pair of guns which served Sir John Moore well at Corunna. An 18th century gun, with a good Peninsula record, and on Austrian piece, complete the artillery, though to a gunner's eye the evolution of the limber is a liberal education. The other weapons in the pageant are, for the most part, manufactured for the occasion. They are the handiwork of soldiers and sailors disabled on active service, and whose employment at the society's shop in Brompton-road saved the country the discredit of turning adrift its warworn and maimed veterans to fight a stern battle for existence. These ba-medalled men are good craftsmen, fashioning with equal skill weapons of the Stone Age, bows, pikes, and muskets. The arquebus had to be made to fire, so they artfully incorporated the Snider breech and barrel. The heraldic work is also extremely creditable.

VERSATILE SOLDIERS.

Some fifty regiments have sent detachments to London to take a part in a display in which the Army shows deep concern. The soldiers, officers, and men are very keen, and in the words of a pageant expert, "are shaping exceedingly well." They are not sparing themselves. Their duties might have ended, if they chose, with representing their corps in the battles which are on the regimental honours. They, however, like good soldiers, volunteered for any additional work which could be allotted them, and thus we had them playing many parts. The representatives of ten regiments appear first of all as ancient Britons, then in the uniforms of their battalion at Malplaquet, and finally as French troops in the Peninsula. Four regiments start as Roman warriors, become Normans, pass off as Frenchmen before Marlborough, and subsequently put on British uniforms for the battles in which their corps took part. The 4th Hussars are valiant French knights, led in a charge by Joan of Arc—a stirring scene which promises to be a superb spectacle. Then they are British Light Dragoons at Dettingen, and afterwards become Napoleon's troops in the Peninsula. The 7th Hussars come over with the Conqueror, show their Norman blood at Hastings, and then become French knights at Patay. A quick change turns them into Cromwell's Ironsides, and, after they have done duty for their own regiment at Dettingen, they represent the sister regiment, the 10th Hussars, now in India, at Corunna. As an instance of the spirit with which the Army has entered into this pageant it may be mentioned that the 10th Hussars are insisting upon paying for the uniforms which their comrades of the 7th Hussars are wearing for them. The Scottish regiments appear as archers at Dupplin Muir, Crecy, Auray, Agincourt, and Patay, and when the Irish regiments, are not British they are the soldiers of fortune which did such sterling service under the French. The Buffs are sending 100 officers and men. As everyone knows, the Buffs are the descends of the trained bands. One of the features of the pageant will be the pike drill of a detachment of the Buffs, appearing as an old City corps. The drill with the ancient weapons, pike, musket, and so on has been learnt from books in the British Museum, and the Royal salute of pikemen at the review of Queen Elizabeth will show how well the Buffs have mastered their drill.

2,000 TROOPS ENGAGED.

Princess Christian, the president, has written an introductory chapter to the volume which tells the tale of the pageant, and which, in truth, is the finest souvenir prepared for any such historical review. The living stirring pictures which this day week will be seen on the pageant ground of eight acres illustrate some of the most glorious pages in British history. They, therefore, furnish a fine lesson in patriotism. In the introduction we shall see tableaux showing the evolution of weapons through the Gaels, Iverniana, Scots, and Brythons, the coming of the disciplined man with the Romans, and the dedication of the boy to the service of his race in peace and war. It is in accordance with the fitness of things that in the last of these the Boy Scouts should take the most important part. Then follow ten episodes illustrating: Arthur at the Battle of Baden, Alfred at the Battle of Ashdown, the Normans and the Battle of Hastings, the Battle of Dupplin Muir, the Battle of Crecy, the Battle of Mount Auray, the Battle of Agincourt, Joan of Arc on the field of Patay, the Trained Bands and the Relief of Flushing, and the New Model Army at Narseby.

MARLBOROUGH AND WELLINGTON.

The second part of the programme is devoted to the representation of five battles and a siege, the whole covering the period of a little more than a century, and showing us the fights of Britons under Marlborough and Wellington. The displays are aptly termed "stories of regiments in famous fights," and the parts will be played by men from regiments which bore the brunt of the tremendous onslaughts which ended well for England. Fifty-one regiments in all will be represented, and the detachments in the aggregate number close upon 2,000 men. These will be seen in: The Battle of Malplaquet, the Battle of Dettingen, the Battles of Minden and Corunna, the Battle of Barrosa, and the Siege of Badajos. In the grand finale, "Service is Power," a large number of Yeomanry and Territorial infantry battalions will have detachments. The representatives of regiments are not appearing only in the modern rendering of the engagements which are inscribed on their colours. They have volunteered, officers and men, to take any further part in the pageant which may be required of them, and as they form the best material a pageant-master could have their offers of service are to be utilized to the full. They will be supplemented by 1,500 ladies and gentlemen, who have given unsparingly of their time to make themselves worthy players in a great show.

THE ARRESTED STEAMER "PAKNAM."

Payment of Crew.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 4.

In connection with the Navigation Company's steamer "Paknam" which was delivered by bailiff on 28th June as result of recent proceedings (already published), the Captain of the vessel to-day petitioned to the Chief Court for orders directing payment of the crew's wages and mess money. The demand was made to the receiver of Ashan Ali's estate by Samuel Balthazar, which was refused and the Company also refused. Capt. Morier said the crew was without food and stores. In consequence of the refusal and unless the payment is promptly made and food obtained, there is imminent danger of a mutiny on board the ship. The claim was for Rs. 2,950 annas 8 for wages for June and Rs. 710 for messing for July in default he asked for the release of the vessel. The Court ordered payment by Balthazar for fourteen days of June while the vessel was under arrest, namely, fourth to fourteenth and twenty-eighth to thirtieth, inclusive also five days of July. Thereafter proportional payment of daily default the ship be released. Balthazar pays in nett day's proportion to-morrow.

CYCLONIC WIND IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

As a result of a cyclonic wind prevailing in the Bay there was a sad fatality last night. Shortly after the pilot had boarded the Kangoon Mail steamer "Bangala" at the Sandheads the boat was washed away with the pilot's buoy. Heavy seas prevailing, the boat was quickly capsized and the buoy in spite of every effort to save was drowned.

NEW AMERICAN CONSUL FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

Mr. Morhead, the new American Consul for Rangoon, arrived by "Warwickshire" and will take over charge from Mr. J. H. Monson who has been officiating for Mr. Wakefield transferred to South Africa. Mr. Morhead was the U. S. Consul at St. John's, New Brunswick.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY CONDUCTORS.

Prosecution of Strikers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

Six tramway conductors were placed before the Police Magistrate, Sealdah, for assaulting the police and two European Tramway officials during the recent strike at Belgachia. Six are still absconding. Some evidence was taken and the case was adjourned. The accused was released on a bail of Rs. 50 cash and warrants were issued for the arrest of the absconders.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICERS.

New Designations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 4.

The Government of India have decided that the Archæological Surveyor, Agra, and Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, Lahore, shall in future be designed respectively as Superintendent, Mahomedan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, and Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle.

KABUL NEWS.

The British Agent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 4.

Kabul news states that Faqir Sayed Iftikhanud-din, British Agent, left Kabul on 23rd June. He was to arrive in Peshawar on 4th July and Lahore on 7th instant. As a mark of appreciation of his services the Amir conferred upon him a gold medal of izzat.

THE death has taken place in Edinburgh of the Rev. Robert Boog Watson, LL.D., who was a chaplain to the forces and acted in that capacity to the 93rd Highlanders in the Crimean war and afterwards in India to the Highland Brigade. He was also for ten years minister of the Scottish Church in Madeira. He was a son of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Watson, of Burntisland.

POONA IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 3.

POONA has been going through rather a long period of depression. The mourning and its cause cast a gloom over everything in May and in June, first the lack of rain and consequent heat, and latterly the excessive rainfall have not tended to raise our spirits. However we are looking forward to better things in July when mourning will be over, except for those who are bidden to Government House. Till now the circulation of subscription books has been more active than that of invitations and social functions have been few, though there was a "Cinderella" dance at the Gymkhana on the 27th, with some preliminary dinners. There was a large attendance of "young people" and the band of the Lincolnshire Regiment provided an excellent programme of music; but in spite of the new punkahs, it must be confessed that the ball-room was extremely hot—a fact to which many crumpled collars bore testimony. The Gymkhana, by the way, which is one of the largest in the Presidency, seems at last to have become aware of its many deficiencies, electric lights and punkahs have been installed, a shelter for the children has been built in the garden and the lower verandah has been made quite ornamental and comfortable. There still remains the upper verandah where a few keen lady-bridge players nightly brave the elements and the pools of rain-water on the floor, a struggle to carry on their game in what is really a thoroughfare to the library.

But the Poona people are long-suffering, and though they have their grievances no less than those in Bombay—witness the railway station where arrivals patiently allow themselves to be assailed by a screaming, struggling crowd of gharrywallas, whose tongas and victorias meanwhile effectively block the station yard; witness the mangy pariah dogs which haunt the streets and compounds, and the epidemic of hydrophobia which has not spared even dogs of high degree.

The scramble for bungalows that takes place every year in June has been as active as ever; but every one now seems to have stowed himself away somewhere, and grumbles at high rents and poor accommodation which a month ago echoed on every side are now less in evidence. However it's an ill-wind that blows no one any good, and the landlords presumbably regard the annual struggle with equanimity, while some of the occupants do quite a good thing in sub-letting. The day seems not far distant when tenant-right in bungalows will be recognised, and, perhaps, we shall have a corner made in "desirable residences."

On Wednesday, the 29th, Colonel Jennings, I.M.S., arranged a programme of music at St. Paul's Church on the occasion of the dedication of the new organ, the collection was in aid of the Sassoon Hospital, and in view of all the circumstances and the large congregation, the collection of Rs. 107 must have been somewhat of a disappointment to the organisers. Captain Drummond sang to a piano accompaniment by Captain Sullivan, aided occasionally by the organ, and gave two magnificent solos, Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer" and Frances Allitsen's "Song of Thanksgiving." Mrs. Finch sang two songs by Mendelssohn and gave a very fine rendering of them both. Colonel Jennings on the organ was admirable, though we doubt Gounod and Mendelssohn "leaping with joy and Thanksgiving," as a result of the performance, to quote the words of our local paper.

The rain has interfered greatly with the cricket and a match between the Gymkhana and the Friends' Union Cricket Club which might have shown what the Poona form was like, was interrupted by a heavy downpour in the middle of the Gymkhana's first innings.

Out-hunting began on the 28th ultime with a meet six miles away at Kalas and the few who turned out on a rather unpromising morning got a first-rate forestaste of what hunting will be like this season. Hounds ran at a good pace for about twenty-five minutes and finally killed near Lowgaon village, the brush being presented to Mrs. Keatinge. On Thursday the meet was at the Kennels with a rather larger field and there was a good run, though no kill. The pace on each occasion was somewhat slow owing to the heaviness of the ground. On Sunday, a large field met the Master at Yesowda and had quite a pleasant run towards the Sisters. The going was windy and scent did not lie well at first. The Master's casting was much admired and the run ended in a kill. The brush was presented to Mrs. Cameron who was well to the fore on her good horse "Chieftain."

This year General Alderson is hunting the hounds with Captain Lawrence, Captain Aga Cassum Shah, Mr. Symons and Mr. Purser as whips. The Poona Hunt is extremely fortunate to have a Master with the hunting experience of General Alderson, whose handling of the hounds is admirable. The hounds are well in hand and appear to be a level lot with few stragglers. They keep well together and have more than once shown that they are fast and keen. The prospects of the season's hunting are very good and it is to be hoped that Bombay people will come along for their week-end's hunting. A contingent of four sporting Parsees have already made their appearance, and we shall expect to see more next week. In the near future we have the opening meet of the hounds which is fixed for July 7 at Ganeshkhind and His Excellency Sir George Clarke has kindly invited the Members of the Hunt to breakfast afterwards.

There is to be a cafe chantant at the Gymkhana on the 18th in aid of the Sassoon Hospital which is to take the form of a Japanese entertainment, and there is a levee at the Council Hall on the 19th, and on the 30th there is to be a ladies' race tiffin, at the Club of Western India. There will be dances fortnighty, at the Gymkhana and at least one play while a musical comedy is expected from the Dramatic Society.

ARMS ACT CASES.

Mr. Chuckerbutty's Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

This morning Mr. Justice Harrington and Tennon disposed of the appeal preferred by Chuckerbutty, who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Rajshahi, under the Arms Act, and sentenced to three years. In this case, the accused who was employed under Dighapathia Raj, had his office room in the Raja's house, where three revolvers, a pistol, and a few cartridges were found, concealed in a tin biscuit box behind a mirror. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction.

Babu Guru Kumar Sarma, Government pensioner and formerly serving in the Khulna Collectorate, was arrested at Khulna on Friday last under the orders of the Magistrate of Sylhet under the Arms Act. He was released on a bail of Rs. 100.

DACCA, JULY 4.

The case against Moulovi Hedait Buksh is proceeding.

The Sessions Judge admitted the appeal against judgment in the Adabari Arms Act case. The 9th July is fixed for hearing. Judgment in the Raipura Police bribery case is postponed till Wednesday.

FLOODS ON THE BENGAL RAILWAY.

Madras Mail Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

Information has reached Howrah Station from Khurdah Road on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway this morning that three down trains were held up near Khurdah Road owing to the lines being under flood. The Madras mail which was due at Howrah at 9-50 this morning with the Australian mail has not yet reached here.

THE "TRIESTE."

Her Commander's Story.

THE steamship "Trieste" was taken in tow by the "Dewan" into the Princess Dock yesterday at 7 p.m.

The Commander of the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Trieste" has made the following statement regarding his recent experiences:—

The "Trieste" left Aden on June 14th under command of Captain Nisseche, 3 Officers, 4 Engineers and crew of 69 all-told; 27 saloon passengers and 66 deck passengers. Her tonnage is 3,203; her draught 19 feet, and she carried a general cargo.

The "Trieste" broke her tail shaft about 8 p. m. on June 16th, off Socotra. The course set on leaving Aden was somewhat to the Southward of the direct route to avoid the Arabian Coast. When the steamer broke down she was set North-Easterly as far as the Kurya Muryas. Sails were set and as far as possible her course was shaped for Karachi. The Easterly current carried the "Trieste" well over towards the West Coast of India until she experienced a Southerly set which took her towards the Laccdives, the vessel going as far South as the latitude of Calicut and some 200 to 300 miles off the Coast. The wind was then brought on the starboard quarter to drive the vessel North again.

On the 21st very heavy weather was experienced, the vessel meeting the tail end of a cyclone. All the sails were blown away and the crew were employed day and night making sails out of the awnings. When 300 miles from Bombay the "Lowther Range" was sighted, on June 22nd. Several attempts were made to take the "Trieste" in tow. During one of these, on Sunday 26th, the unfortunate 2nd Engineer of the "Lowther Range" was injured and lost overboard. The "Trieste," after drifting about the Indian Ocean from June 16th to 22nd, was towed the remaining 300 miles to where she could anchor.

The "Lowther Range," 2,463 tons, is owned by the Neptune Steam Navigation Company, Limited, New Castle, is commanded by Captain T.R. Mathews, she carries two officers, and 3 engineers. She left Cardiff with coal for the P. and O. Co., Bombay, her draught is 24 feet 8 inches with a free board 5 feet 8 1-2 inches.

It is easy to realise the difficulties on board this deeply laden steamer, with so little free board, rolling and wallowing in the heavy sea, her decks awash and continual seas breaking on board. The men handling the tow ropes were on several occasions washed about the decks and besides the Engineer who was killed, several were injured.

In continuation of the narratives of their experiences which have been supplied to us by passengers, Mr. P. Galanti, a Greek gentleman, corroborated every word Mr. Payne had to say in our columns yesterday. He was most emphatic in stating that no panic whatsoever took place on board when the accident occurred. They were all at dinner when a loud crash was heard and there was a terrible vibration felt. The Captain immediately went down to the engine-room and shortly after he returned with the news that the main shaft had snapped and the "Trieste" was disabled. It was feared that this intelligence would cause a panic among the lady passengers, but it must be said to their credit that they received the news as calmly as if nothing had happened. Mr. Galanti then gave a detailed account of the vessel's movements since the time she was disabled, but as this has already been published; it need not be recapitulated.

"On the night of the 23rd" he continued, "there was great joy aboard the 'Trieste' when a ship was sighted and was coming to her assistance. This vessel was the 'Lowther Range,' of whose Captain and crew Mr. Galanti spoke in the highest praise, and remarked that if ever anyone deserved the V. C., the men of this collier did. No other crew but an English crew would have done or attempted to do what this gallant little band of Britishers did. They were sacrificing their lives every minute in their endeavours to rescue us. They worked night and day without any rest, manœuvring round the ship for four days before they could estabalish a connection, and it was only their bulldog tenacity that kept our spirits up. They were working short handed, their second engineer being killed, while the Chief Engineer had three of his ribs broken and more or less every member of their crew was damaged. The manner in which they stood by us evoked admiration from all on board. They were our salvation and they have our undying gratitude." It was thus Mr. Galanti summed up his interview full of praise for the Captain and crew of the "Lowther Range."

THE POLICE REPORT.

Superintendent Walton of the Harbour Police in his report to the Commissioner of Police on arrival of the "Trieste," says:—

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Trieste" which left Aden on the 14th June, 1910, was towed into harbour at 5 p. m. on Sunday by the P. and O. Company's steam tug "Devan" owing to the breaking of the propeller shaft after leaving Aden. All the passengers were landed safely by 8 p. m. on Sunday at the Prince's Dock.

A. M. DeSouza of the Supply and Transport Department, a passenger from Aden to Bombay had his right ankle dislocated owing to his having been thrown out of a deck chair ten days' ago, when the the "Trieste" suddenly pitched to one side on account of bad weather. The s. s. "Lowther Range" happened to fall in with the distressed s. s. "Trieste" on the 23rd June, and rendered her every assistance in towing her to within 20 miles of Bombay when the hawser carried.

The second Engineer, an Austrian, on board the s. s. "Lowther Range," while rendering assistance to the s. s. "Trieste" was washed overboard and drowned. The Chief Engineer of the "Lowther Range" has also received some injuries and the Commander has been indisposed the last two days.

THE MADRAS EDWARD MEMORIAL.

Munificent Subscriptions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4.

The consort of the Hon'ble the Maharajah of Bobbili has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Madras Edward Memorial.

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Rao Bahadur Govindoss Chathurbujadoss, the well-known Guzerati banker and merchant of Madras, has given a munificent subscription of Rs. 900 to the Madras Provincial Memorial Fund, and Rs. 1,000 to the All India Memorial Fund, about to be started for the erection of a statue at Delhi. The Rajah of Tuni has subscribed Rs. 1,000. The total amount subscribed is over Rs. 64,000.

LIGHT RAILWAY PROJECTS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

At a meeting of the Khulna District Board, held on Saturday, it was resolved that a light railway may profitably be opened from Khulna to Bagerhat which should be extended to Bishkhali.

INDIAN SANDOW'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

A motion was made this afternoon before Justices Harington and Teunon on behalf of Professor Ramamurti Naidu who was convicted by the Magistrate of Chandpur of obstructing De Cruz, Stationmaster of Chandpur, of assault and fined Rs. 50 The complainant came to the steamer and examined tickets of Ramamurti's party. It was alleged complainant caught hold of the hand of a female member of the party whereupon Ramamurti pushed complainant. As there was no finding of obstruction their Lordships issued a rule.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE following news which is later than that received by the English mail has arrived by the Australian mail:—

Home Politics.

London, June 19.

The suffragettes, who have reopened their campaign, yesterday, held a demonstration in which 19,000 women took part. They formed into a procession two miles long and marched from the embankment to Albert Hall, accompanied by 40 brass bands and displaying 650 banners. Several of the leaders were on horseback. Lady Cockburn and Lady Knox headed the contingents representing the enfranchised women of the Empire. The Australians wore sprigs of wattle, while the New Zealanders wore fern leaves.

When the salaries of the Local Government Board were under consideration in Committee of Supply in the House of Commons yesterday the Prime Minister urged that Mr John Burns, President of the Board, should be released from his pledge not to accept an increase in his salary, as his department ought to be placed upon an equality with the Board of Trade.

An amendment moved by Mr. A. H. Lee (Unionist) and seconded by Mr. F. E. Smith (Unionist) that the Minister's salary should remain at £2,000 was negatived by 159 votes to 13.

Mr. W. P. Byles (Liberal), Mr. T. Lough (Liberal), and Mr. J. A. Sedon (Labour), advocated retrenchment instead of increases in salaries.

Speaking at a Labour demonstration at Manchester last night and referring to the conference arranged between the Government and the Opposition with regard to the constitutional problem, Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., (Labour), said: "A conference implies a concession, and it surely means a compromise. We can make no concession and we cannot consent to a compromise."

Mr. P. Snowden, M.P. (Labour), in a speech at Stanhope (in Durham) yesterday declared that the conference could only be justified by success. If the people were betrayed once more the present generation of democrats would never again have faith in any professions of democracy on the part of official Liberalism.

In the course of a speech at West Hastlepool yesterday Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P. (Unionist), remarked that whenever changes were necessary they could only come by that evolution through which our Parliamentary institutions had grown, making them so flexible and strong.

The Cretan Crisis.

Foreseeing trouble and the ultimate re-occupation of Crete, Russia has informally suggested that the Protecting Powers should send sufficient military forces forthwith to install a provisional regime in the inland under their direction and thus produce an appeasement.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that the King of Greece welcomes the proposal.

The "Novoe Vremya" a St. Petersburg journal remarks upon it: "The proposal renders a calm settlement possible and in view of the seriousness of the situation it ought to commend itself to the Powers. Its execution would involve Russia in the expenditure of millions which however is only a premium upon the insurance of peace in the Balanks."

Missionary Conference.

London, June 20.

At the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh on Saturday, the Bishop of Birmingham, in presenting the report of the Third Commission, said the gulf between Eastern and Western would never be bridged if Christianity were presented to the native imagination as an alien religion. A universal religion meant a common message such as was embodied in the Apostles Creed and recorded in the Bible, but its real catholicity could only be realised as each people brought forward some different aspect, namely, a Christianity with an indigenous colour and character. It was shocking, he continued, that native preachers and teachers were so largely trained by the aid of the same symbols that had been found useful in America and England. The 39 Articles and the Westminster Confession did not belong to the universal substance of Christianity. Native literature and national movements ought to be studied in order to find the aspects of religion likely to be seized by the natives' minds. First-rate educators were so few and routine swallowed up so much of their energies that there was no time for proper spiritual work.

French Railway Smash.

VICTIMS ROASTING ALIVE.

London, June 19.

An express train from Paris collided yesterday with a slow train standing at Villepreux (to the westward of Versailles) and telescoped several carriages. The engine of the express was thrown off the rails and the restaurant car caught fire immediately. The flames spread to the other carriages of the trains, and although the local fire brigades were promptly on the scene of the accident they were unable to make much headway against the fire owing to a lack of water.

Ten persons were killed and 25 others were injured in the smash.

London, June 20.

Further accounts of the collision which occurred between an express train from Paris and a slow train standing at Villepreux (near Versailles) on Saturday show that the disaster was even worse than was at first believed. Some of the passengers were pinned beneath the wreckage of the burning carriages, and it was impossible to rescue them. The horrified helpers could only watch the unfortunate victims roasting alive and listen to their heartrending cries. The remains of some of the victims had to be collected in fragments. The work of extricating the passengers from the ruins continued throughout the whole of Saturday night.

Mr. Ernest May, a prominent financier, happening to drive past Villepreux in a motor car yesterday morning and noticing the wreck, made inquiries, with the result that he found his son-in-law in a dying condition and his grandson lying dead. Of the first 16 dead bodies extricated from the wreckage, only five had been identified up to yesterday afternoon and some of those were only recognised by rings and other unburned trinkets upon them. At the time of the accident the express train in order to make up lost time, was travelling at a speed of 63 miles an hour instead of the scheduled speed of 50 miles.

Mr. Roosevelt.

HIS POSITION IN AMERICA.

Commenting upon the enthusiastic welcome accorded ex-President Roosevelt in New York on Friday, the "Daily News" remarks: "Mr. Roosevelt has returned not only to the United States but clearly to public life. Naturally the masters of the ceremonies were far too wise to say anything about politics or the Republican Party. Their cue was to extol Mr. Roosevelt as an individual. He is, in fact, the only Republican able to keep the Presidency for the party. Meantime the managers who have brilliantly succeeded in impressing America that he is the greatest living American will have not altogether an easy task in maintaining and enhancing that impression over some years of expectancy."

Mr. Roosevelt's remarks in thanking the Mayor of New York (Mr. Gaynor) for the reception tendered him have been interpreted as a summons for Republican action and a pledge of his own readiness to assist the party.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" states: "It is universally recognised that Mr. Roosevelt may become a decisive factor in the present situation."

Pastors Fight with Knives.

A sensational affray occurred in the Baptist Church at Williamsburg, in Kentucky, yesterday, while the building was crowded with worshippers.

The Rev. Mr. Vanover, pastor of the church, had been suspended in connection with certain charges brought against him, but he determined to address the congregation yesterday, and

Perry unless the latter is sentenced to be hanged Dr. Perry and his cousin declare that Mr. Vanever was the first to draw a knife in the struggle.

The Floods in Europe.

London, June 18.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that over 1,000 persons lost their lives in the Floods in Hungary, the greatest destruction being caused in the Banat region, where houses and cattle were swept away and farms were laid bare.

At Mehadia 500 houses were levelled to the ground, and several hundreds of persons were drowned.

In the Moldava district, in Roumania, 150 school children were drowned and their bodies were carried to the flooded Danube, which is now covered with human corpses, cattle, houses, and general wreckage.

American Opposition to Socialism.

A League has been organised in New York to combat socialism. This organisation is the outcome of President Taft's attack upon socialism and his denouncement of Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour.

The Danish Frauds.

The trial of M. Christensen (ex-Premier of Denmark) and M. Berg (ex-Minister for the Interior) on charges connected with the frauds perpetrated upon the Zealand Peasants Savings Bank by M. Alberti (ex-Minister for Justice) was concluded at Copenhagen yesterday.

The court acquitted M. Christensen, but at the same time it strongly disapproved of his conduct while in office.

Mr. Berg was fined £55 (in default 60 days' imprisonment) for having failed to investigate Alberti's affairs when suspicion regarding them was first aroused.

Australian Labour Government.

Mr. A. Williamson, presiding at the annual meeting of shareholders in the Australian Estates and Mortgage Co., Ltd., said that although the Commonwealth Labour Party's attitude in the past towards capital was not calculated to engender confidence, there was no need to feel serious misgivings as the present position of affairs in Australia. He believed events would entirely falsify the predictions that the new Government would violently attack capital. The attitude of Mr. Fisher and his colleagues towards immigration and defence was a happy augury that they would follow a wise and patriotic policy and do what was best for the Commonwealth as a whole, irrespective of class considerations.

Aerial Navigation.

LADY PAYS £126 TO FLY.

London, June 19.

The right to accompany Mr. Grahame White on an aeroplane flight was submitted by auction at Beckhands yesterday and was secured by Lady Abdy (wife of Sir William Abdy, a landowner, of Essex) for £126. In the course of the trip the aeroplane fell from a height of 10ft. and was smashed, but neither of the occupants sustained injury.

London, June 20.

An aviation week was opened yesterday in brilliant fashion at Rouen (87 miles north-west of Paris). Captain Dickson, a British airman, flew an aeroplane 150 miles during the competitions.

France and Turkey.

A FRIENDLY SPEECH.

A French syndicate is issuing at £87 10s. a Turkish 4 per cent. loan of £4,312,000, with a currency of 97 1-2 years or redeemable by the Porte at any time it par. In connection with this loan the Franco-Ottoman League at Paris on Saturday entertained an Ottoman mission at a banquet. M Pichon, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, delivered at the banquet a most friendly speech regarding the unity of the views held by France and Turkey and the union of their material interests in Turkey's future.

REJOICINGS AT MANGROL.

Anniversary of Sheikh's Installation.

A correspondent writes:—The 29th of June was observed as a public holiday in Mangrol, it being the second anniversary of the Sheikh's accession to the Gadi. Since the installation of the present Sheikh, Sheikh Mahomed Jehangir Mian, all State matters have been conducted in a way which has given satisfaction to every body, the officers as well as the public, and it was with a real and sincere enthusiasm that all vied with each other in showing their appreciation of the present Sheikh's short but magnificent rule, and in wishing him many happy and prosperous returns of the day. It will not be out of place to mention here that very few States in Kathiawar observe the anniversary of the installation of their Chiefs, and it is only due to the efforts of the able Diwan of the State, Mr. Dahlavi, that this function has come to be so regularly observed in Mangrol. Such an occasion gives the people an opportunity to compare the progress of the past years with that of the present, and centre hopes for the future.

In the morning Sheikh Saheb laid the foundation stone of the "meat and fish" market. Mr. Dahlavi in requesting the Sheikh to perform the ceremony briefly spoke of the good work that had been done since the accession of the Chief and said after describing the various features of the market said that it was a great necessity of the town, and that the day was really a most opportune occasion to lay its foundation stone. The Chief, having declared the stone well and truly laid amidst cheers, made an impressive speech, during the course of which he said that the market was to be made simply for the benefit of the public, and there was not the slightest idea of making it a means of revenue to the State. It is really due to the good fortune of Mangrol that the people have got a ruler, who understands their needs and is accessible to the meanest of his subjects. At ten o'clock, the Chief performed the opening ceremony of the "Jehangir Manzil," a guest-house, built in the compound of the Rani Bag, the Chief's residence. This house is specially built with a view to accommodate the Chief's personal guests. After having declared the house open, the Sheikh paid a glowing tribute to the excellent and brilliant efforts of Mr. Dahlavi to improve the condition of the State and its finances, and said that he counted himself very lucky and fortunate in having secured him as his Diwan.

A State dinner was held in the Jehangir Manzil, to which all Hindoo and Mahomedan Amirs and Officers were invited.

In the evening the most important function of the day, a Durbar, to congratulate the Sheikh, was held. The hall of the Jehangir Manzil was packed to its utmost capacity. Mr. Dahlavi, in rising to congratulate the Sheikh on the second anniversary, said that the public and the ryot were happy in his reign and they blessed him for the good and beneficent work that had been done since his accession. Special reference was made to the Bada Mian Hospital, now practically ready. Mr. Dahlavi also gave a brief summary of the work done in the State during the past year and said that all departments had worked conscientiously and there was general prosperity throughout. Experimental farms had been opened, and the experience showed that there were great possibilities for Mangrol. The experiments in Eri-culture had been most successful, and if the public took an interest in silk farming, it could become the most productive industry of the State. The Diwan also announced that it was proposed to take up the questions of a high school and a vegetable market very soon. Mr. Chhotalal Premchand congratulated the Sheikh on behalf of the Hindoos, and wished him long life and prosperity. Then began the garlanding and the Sheikh was literally buried in flowers. It was with difficulty that he could raise his neck while replying to the congratulations that were showered upon him from all sides, so much so that ultimately he had to request the audience to permit him to lighten the burden of the flowers, and retain that of their kindness and good feeling towards him. He thanked the audience in suitable terms and said that it gave him great pleasure to find that his subjects appreciated his efforts and that it would always be his chief source of happiness to learn that they were happy and prosperous. The distribution of "attar" and "pan" brought the ceremony to a close, after which a croquet competition sports was held, in which the best players were awarded silver medals. A tea party to the public brought a most successful end to the ceremonies of the day.

THE GOVERNOR AT SHOLAPUR.

Opening a New Cotton Mill.

DEFENDS COTTON EXCISE POLICY.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay, who was accompanied by Mr. C. C. Watson, Private Secretary, and Captain C. T. Davies, A.-D.-C., paid a visit to Sholapur on Saturday and took part in two functions. Having been received at the railway station by the principal officials and merchants, he was first of all presented at the Ripon Hall with an address from the Sholapur Municipality. The address was read by Rao Bahadur Sathe, President of the Municipality.

In the course of his reply, His Excellency said:—I deeply appreciate and value the cordial welcome which you accord to me. I have long hoped to pay a visit to your prosperous and progressive city, and the kind invitation sent to me by the directors of the Vishnu Mill has provided me with an interesting and an auspicious occasion. I can assure you that my visits to the mofussil districts are a great pleasure and advantage to me. By personal contact with many people I have learned much about local conditions and needs, and I have made many kind friends whom I do not forget. That will now be the case at Sholapur, and I am very glad to know that you think my presence among you will be of benefit to your city, which is what I most desire.

We have, as you have said, recently suffered from a great national misfortune in the sudden death of our King-Emperor, who never lost an opportunity of showing sympathy with his Indian subjects, and during whose too brief reign India has advanced in many directions. As you know it has been decided to raise a Presidency memorial to take the form which His Majesty would most have wished—a hospital which will benefit the poor not only resident in Bombay but those who come to our capital in considerable numbers from the mofussil. I am most anxious that our memorial should be worthy of the illustrious name that it will bear and of the Presidency of Bombay. May I therefore express the hope that the fund which is being raised will find liberal support from the loyal citizens of Sholapur.

I am glad that you realize that government have taken an important step in granting enhanced privilege to Districts Municipalities, thus laying broader and deeper the foundations of local self-government. Though failure may occur and has occurred in some cases, I have the fullest confident that the greater right which we have conferred will be turned to advantage, and that the fuller responsibilities necessarily accompanying them will be worthily borne. I attach great value to municipal and district local government as a training in administration for individual citizens and as tending to promote the well-being of the public spirit and the sense of civic duties which India unquestionably needs. I should be ready to meet your request for the creation of a special electorate of the educated classes if I should be convinced that it would be to your advantage. Frankly I do not think so. The arrangement has been tried in Poona and the result has not been such as to justify its extension to other cities. In Poona, where the professional educated classes preponderate, there may be some argument, on theoretical grounds, for its continuance, Sholapur is a place where, happily for its prospects, commerce and industry are regarded as of special importance. In such a case, the business element should preponderate, and the creation of a special electorate would, in my view, be a reactionary measure. I may remind you that in countries where electoral systems are highly elaborated, special electorates of this kind tend to fall more and more into disfavour. In many cases there are legacies from the past which the present tolerates with growing aversion.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

You will have noted how strong is the opinion of the non-official members of the Legislative Council as to the desirability of extending primary education in the rural districts. Government agree with this view and as a consequence we are at the present time obliged to spend more money in this direction than in supplementing the resources of municipalities for the development of primary education in our towns. This is the reason that your annual grant has not increased as rapidly as you expected. The case of Sholapur and other towns will receive careful consideration as soon as our funds permit. Meanwhile I may remind you of what we are doing at the present time. In the current year's budget we have provided Rs. 50,60,000 as against an expenditure of Rs. 41,21,248 in 1908-1909 and increase of no less than Rs. 9,38,752, and though I fear that the continuance of this great annual increase cannot be counted upon, we are determined to do as much for the furtherance of primary education among the rural population as our revenue, which depends so largely upon the caprices of the rainfall, will permit. The largest item in our Education Budget occurs under grants in aid of educational institutions of all kinds, inclusive of those which are not controlled by Government. The expenditure provided for this year amounts to 29 lakhs as compared with 23 lakhs in 1908-1909, and by far the greater part of this large increase is due to special grants in aid of the extension of primary education in rural areas. The improvement of the pay of teachers in primary schools in the current year will alone cost the revenue Rs. 5,93,000 as compared with no expenditure under this head in 1908-1909. These figures will enable you to realise how much Government is now doing in the direction of the education of the people, and will explain why we have not at the present time the means of giving you the increased grants which you rightly desire.

I am most anxious to establish in Bombay the Pasteur treatment for persons bitten by mad dogs. Kasauli and Coonoor are too far away to provide for the poorer classes in our Presidency protective against one of the most terrible of diseases. The cost will not be large, and I hope and believe that Municipalities, District Local Boards, and the rich philanthropists who are ever ready to help good causes, will come forward to assist Government in carrying on this beneficent work.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

I think I have now dealt with all the points that you have laid before me, and I am sure you will feel that if the revenue of the Presidency were expanding at the same rate as the demands made upon it, I should be only too glad to promise all that you require. The Municipality of Sholapur has distinguished itself by energy and businesslike capacity. It has had in Mr. Mountford the advantage of a Collector devoted to its interests and always ready to give it assistance. The grant of the privilege of electing a President has been attended by marked success. I congratulate Mr. Sathe most warmly on the well-merited honour recently conferred upon him, and the Municipality in having at its head a man who deservedly commands the confidence of all classes, and who has shown conspicuous ability in the conduct of civic business. Government has lately been compelled to act in a case in which the conditions were the exact reverse of those that happily obtain here. I need not tell you that the suspension of the Municipality of Ahmedabad was a painful duty necessitated by the interests of the city, and that it does not imply for a moment that we shall go back on the liberal policy which we have adopted. The elective system will not be restored to Ahmedabad until its municipal affairs have been placed upon a thoroughly satisfactory footing. I am sure that the lesson will be taken to heart and will help to inculcate the responsibilities attaching to all elective systems which must necessarily fail unless they are seriously regarded.

OPENING THE VISHNU MILL.

After paying a visit to the Sadeshwar Temple and to the Sholapur fort, His Excellency performed the ceremony of opening the new Vishnu Mill. Mr. Marshall Reid requesting his Excellency to perform the ceremony urged the wisdom of abolishing the cotton cess.

His Excellency in reply said:— Mr. Marshall Reid and Gentlemen,—I am very grateful to you for the kind invitation which has brought me here to-day, on an occasion which marks a fresh advance in the great cotton mill industry of this Presidency and in the progress of Sholapur. It is a great pleasure to perform the opening ceremony of the Vishnu Mill, and, to know that you realise the deep interest I take in all industrial developments which are so necessary to India and which must conduce so much to the general prosperity.

The figures which you have given are striking proofs of the enterprise in our Presidency. The advantages, economic and political of the great development of the mill industry, cannot be exaggerated. It has created wealth on a scale not deemed of in the past. It has provided employment, which, in seasons of indifferent rainfall, has been an immense boon to large numbers of people. It has unlocked latent capital and enabled it to fructify thus providing an object lesson of the utmost importance to Indians. It has brought Europeans and Indians together in the bonds of common interests and common aims, and has shown that the East and West can work together in full harmony for practical objects.

You have touched upon some subjects of greater delicacy, which do not come within the scope of the functions of the Government of Bombay and I find some difficulty in replying to your remarks. I have not come here as an advocate of the excise duties, and I may say at once that, if I were a millowner, I should feel exactly as you do in regard to them. But there are two points which I venture to think are not always remembered.

DEFENCE OF COTTON EXCISE.

In the first place, the excise and the import duty, taken in conjunction, place you practically in the position of free trade. That is to say, you have, in competition with Lancashire, the advantage: (1) of being able to use cotton grown near at hand instead of being imported from a distance; (2) of avoiding the cost of long sea freight so far as your home market is concerned; (3) of cheaper labour though I am well aware that this is a point which is often exaggerated; and (4) of being, at present, comparatively free from the strikes which have, at times, seriously affected the Lancashire industry. The sum total of the advantages I have enumerated must be considerable and ought not to be ignored. In the second place, I do not think it can be said that the excise duties have checked the sound and healthy growth of the mill industry in this Presidency. The figures you have given seem to refute such a proposition and the great profits which have accrued to the mills in good times could not have been secured if the effect of the cotton excise had operated as a serious handicap.

The present depression is one that affects the whole world, and I do not think that it has fallen with any special severity on the industry in this Presidency, where I imagine that the restriction of production has not occurred to the same extent which appears to have been forced upon other countries. The depression is due to several causes of which probably the insufficiency of the cotton supply and its consequent high cost is the principal factor. Here, perhaps, lies another advantage to India in the future, and Government can help and is trying to help you in the development of cotton growing. In Egypt experts tell us that there are signs of the impoverishment of the soil, due to the too extensive cultivation of cotton which has been undertaken on account of the high market prices of land in that country. We must endeavour to avoid that evil here.

I hesitate to express an opinion on the extra tax on silver which opens out a knotty question. This is a matter of Imperial Policy in which the Bombay Government could not intervene. I will only say that I regret that the urgency was apparently so great that there was no opportunity for ascertaining the views of the Bombay millowners and merchants before the Budget was finally framed.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

I now come to the proposed factory legislation on which the Government has fully expressed its views after carefully considering the report of the Commission on which Bombay was most ably represented by the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Thakersey. I must remind you that this Commission came unanimously to the conclusion that the danger of overworking did exist in some cases. Their strong opinion was expressed as follows:—"The abuse is of so grave a character, so opposed to all humanitarian considerations, and so fraught with serious consequences both to the industrial population and to Indian industries that the Government would, in our opinion, be justified in taking any steps which experience might show to be necessary in order to prevent it from continuing or recurring." In view of these grave words, I do not think that Government can be charged with embarking upon a dangerous experiment or of perpetrating injustice if they take some restrictive action. Personally I think that, while the conditions of labour are better in Bombay, than in some other parts of India, the evidence does bear out the passage which I have quoted from the report. I believe that a twelve hours day or alternatively a daylight day, would not have any detrimental effect upon your industry, and I entirely agree with you as regards the desirability of safeguarding the women and children. I should like to see the age limit for the employment of children in factories raised and their hours of labour rigidly regulated. I should also like to prevent the employment of women before such hour in the morning as will enable them to attend to their household duties, on which the comfort of the men and the health of the children must largely depend.

In this connection, I may say, that I regard the housing of millhands is a question of great importance. As you are aware, Government hope to be able to facilitate the building of chawls in Bombay, by the operations of the City Improvement Trust, in co-operation with the millowners. But this matter has been too long neglected with consequent difficulties in our capital city. In Sholapur, where the mill industry is progressing and where the price of land is not so high as in Bombay, I trust that this question, with which the health of the mill-hands and their moral advancement are closely connected, will not be overlooked till a time when the practical difficulties will be much greater than at present.

I am glad to note that you do not lay all the troubles which afflict you to the door of Government, and I agree with you that more effective combination is certainly needed. It is necessary to study the markets of the world more carefully than was required in the halcyon days of large profits. In mill management, I venture to think that there is room for some improvement, and it seems to me that the agency system, as applied in ways elsewhere unknown, is capable of advantageous modification.

The figures which we have given in relation to the Vishnu Mill, are very interesting, and I am particularly glad to know that the majority of the shareholders are Indians, and that the Board is a mixed one. As I have said, the unlocking of Indian capital for industrial purposes is a great gain. The process is going on but more slowly than one could wish, and I hope that the time will come when small investors will, as in other countries, be induced to put their savings into sound and profitable undertakings. Estimates of the buried capital of India reach enormous figures. I do not know how far they are to be trusted; but it is certain that large sums which, if properly employed, would do much to promote the progress of India, remain hoarded.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT.

While Indian capital has now happily been attracted to your mill industry, I have been much struck with the difficulty in obtaining it for other enterprises. There is an excellent hydro-electric project for Bombay which still awaits initiation. Experience has shown the great value of cheap electricity in connection with a growing city. The conditions in Bombay are exceptionally favourable, and it was my great hope that the scheme could be launched entirely upon Indian capital. I am informed, however, that this has been found impracticable and it now seems inevitable that a great part of the money required will have to be raised in England. There are obvious advantages in carrying out such a scheme as a purely Indian undertaking, and I regret that I see no hopes that this can be arranged.

In the evening His Excellency was entertained at an evening party in the Ripon Hall.

A THOUSAND applications have been received in answer to the Defence Department's advertisement throughout the Australian Commonwealth for 200 non-commissioned officers at a salary of £156 a year to act as instructors in camp.

THE Chilian Chamber of Deputies has authorised the President to contract a loan for £4,000,000 for new warships and naval defence, of which £1,000,000 will be devoted to coast defences and artillery.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the President, occupying the chair.

TRAMCAR ACCIDENTS.

The Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain and favour the Corporation with a list of tramway accidents that took place in the city during the last year. The Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor said that he did not take an antagonistic view to the Tramway Company. On the contrary he believed that they did not receive assistance from the people, but he thought that all the accidents could not be attributed to carelessness on the part of the people.

Dr. Sukhia seconded, and the proposition was carried.

It was resolved on the motion of Dr. Collis:—"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to Corporation Resolution No. 7749, dated the 11th March 1908, regarding the demolition of the Bhattis Baug and the relaying of the tram tracks in the locality and he be requested to report the causes of the delay in carrying out the work and to inform the Corporation when it is likely to be taken in hand."

VACCINATION AND THE IMMIGRANTS.

Lieut-Colonel Collis then moved according to previous notice: 'That a Committee be appointed to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer, and report what steps should be taken (1) to popularize, or render compulsory, revaccination in the City; (2) to make it incumbent on immigrants of all ages who are not primarily vaccinated to get themselves vaccinated; and (3) to protect generally the City from the frequent epidemics of small-pox.'

In moving the proposition Col. Collis remarked that it was an important question and required to be ventilated thoroughly. This could be properly done in a Committee which could consider the question in all its bearings.

The Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor seconded.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla suggested that the Committee proposed by Col. Collis should be given greater scope. The Committee must be permitted to suggest the best methods for making vaccination compulsory.

Colonel Collis accepted the suggestion and the proposition, on being put to the vote was carried.

METHOD OF CHARGING FOR WATER.

Mr. J. A. D. McBain, in accordance with previous notice, moved: 'That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation of his reason for altering the method of charging for water supplied to properties in Marine Lines to assessment on valuation instead of by meter as hitherto.'

In the course of discussion which ensued Mr. S. S. Mistry and Dr. Sukhia observed that the system of charging by meter was preferable and right thing to do according to their Act.

Mr. J. A. Wadia pointed out that Marine Lines bungalows had not large gardens in their compounds and therefore they should be charged to assessment on valuation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. Joseph Baptista urged the reasonableness of charging for water on the percentage basis. This would meet the original intention of the legislature which laid down that the taxation should be proportionately divided among the ratepayers according to their means and not according to the wants of the people.

Mr. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, promised to submit a full and detailed report on the subject.

On being put to the vote the proposition was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri, who had given previous notice, the following resolution was passed: 'That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation, whether he is aware that the water supplied to certain properties in Girgaum by meter measurement has recently been charged on their rateable values instead of by meter as hitherto, notwithstanding that meters continue to be kept on them and the readings from such meters are regularly supplied to their owners or occupants; and, if so, to state the reasons for the change in the method of the charge, and whether the owners or occupants of the properties concerned were given due notice of such change in the method.'

MOTOR-CARS FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner on the subject of supplying motor-cars to Municipal Officers.

The Commissioner in his letter said:—"With reference to Corporation Resolution of the 2nd September 1909 I have the honour to state that in my opinion the time has now come for the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of the sum of Rs. 21,500 provided in the Budget for the provision of cars for certain departments of the Municipality. Supervision over work in progress and over the establishment on outdoor work is at present inadequate and it is not possible for Heads of Departments to move about as rapidly as is desirable. The Departments in need of cars for the conveyance of Officers are, in the order of urgency, those of the Executive Engineer, Health Officer, Water Engineer, Drainage Engineer, Chief of the Fire Brigade, Mechanical Engineer. For all of these, 2 seated cars should be provided of a power not exceeding 12-16 H.P. while for the others 2 seated cars will be sufficient. Care will be taken to lay down strict rules that the cars will only be used by the Officer while actually on duty and that when not required by the Head of the Department they will be available for use by other Officers in the Department. I shall be honour accordingly to request the sanction of the Corporation to the Budget grant being utilized."

Lt.-Colonel Callie proposed that the letter be referred for consideration and report to a Committee in consultation with the Commissioner, Col. Collie remarked that he proposed that this matter should go to a Committee because nothing was suggested by the Commissioner as to the contribution when the Municipal officers towards the expenses, maintenance and repairs of the cars. If such conditions were made the cars no doubt would be looked after much better.

On the motion of Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy the Corporation approved and adopted the report of the Committee regarding brands of oil most suitable for public lighting purposes.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Mr. R. C. Volkers, Secretary to the Railway Board, is proceeding on three months' leave and Mr. Hadow, Manager, B. G. J. P. Railway, will officiate and is expected to arrive in Simla next week.

MR. HILL, Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, is proceeding on a two years' leave prior to retirement. Mr. Watson, from Bombay Presidency, succeeds him.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th June 1910 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 1,171,084 maunds and Rs. 36,680 in the earnings.

LORD Kitchener has become president of the 1st North London troop of Boy Scouts which is the oldest and largest troops in North London if not in the whole of London.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir C. H. Scott, K.C.B., R.A., attained the age of sixty-two years on June 16 and is retired on a pension of £700 per annum. Sir Charles, who has been for some years a member of the Council of India, joined the army forty-two years ago and was promoted to his present rank in 1902.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY vs. ROVERS.

THERE was not a very large gathering to witness the match between the above teams on the Oval last evening, the majority being supporters of the Military team. Toole kicked off for the Rovers punctually at 5-45 p.m. and immediately the Gleucesters getting possession began to press, and put in several good shots, which Walker well saved. The play veered toward the other goal for a couple of minutes, Robinson having extremely hard lines with a shot which hit one of the side posts. The R. G. A. then took matters into their own hands, and after some pretty combination by the forwards, Franklin, who was playing outside right, scored a very nice goal. The R.G.A. continued to press and from a well placed corner Watts headed the second goal. Franklin, who was playing a very good game, made a pretty run half the length of the field, and centred beautifully for Lieut. Brookes to shoot right in the goalkeeper's hands. After Walker had shewn his ability as a goalkeeper by again saving shots from practically all the opposing forwards, Lieut. Brookes, dribbling past Payne, gave him no chance with a shot from close range. Nothing further was scored during this half, the interval arriving with the Military leading by 2 goals to love.

On resuming the R. G. A. again took up the pressure, and Keating rushing up after Walker had saved twice in succession registered the fourth goal. Only a few minutes had elapsed when Franklin, who was shewing that he can play a good forward as well as a good back game, ran past all opposition and neatly placed the fifth goal. The R. G. A. continued to have matters all their own way, and Lieut. Brookes, who had had several good shots saved by Walker tricking a couple of opponents, gave the goalkeeper no chance with the sixth goal, The Rovers managed to get the ball in their opponents' territory, but Jones clearing, Watts obtained possession and from about 20 yards' range made the total into seven. From the kick-off the R. G. A. got down again, and Litster with a splended shot gave Walker no chance. The Rovers now got down and from a penalty awarded to them, Toole had no difficulty in scoring. Just on time Lieut. Brookes again got through and sent the ball into the corner of the net. Although such a large score was put up, Walker was not in the least to blame, his goalkeeping being splendid.

Result:—

R. G. A.	9
Rovers	1

Teams:

R. G. A.—Goal: Gair; backs: O'Keiff and Jones; halves: Wiggets, Watts and Southcott; forwards: Franklin, Fleming, Lieut. Brookes, Litster and Keating.

Rovers—Goal: Walker; backs: Edwards and Payne; halves: Millar, Reece and Talbot; forwards Loveridge, Robinson, Toole, Edwards and Phelps.

CRICKET.

MAHOMEDAN C. C. vs. COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA C. C.

A cricket match was played on the Oval on Sunday between Mahomedan M. C. C., and Commercial Gymkhana C. C. which resulted in an easy win for the former by 69 runs:—

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

M Ismail, (Capt) b Harwood	...	16
M Ishak, c Wilson, b Wilson	...	0
A Shubaily, st A Wilson	...	0
Shaik Mahmood, st b Briscoe	...	53
Shaik Edroos, c Harwood, b Harwood	...	1
T Sami, b Harwood	...	10
K A Tyebali, c Longland, b Longland	...	0
Shaik Hasein, b Harwood	...	1
S Bandukwala, not out	...	3
Shaik Gaffar, c Harwood, b Harwood	...	4
Shaik Ali, b Harwood	...	0
Extras	...	3
Total	...	93

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA C. C.

W Kaley, c Ishak, b Edroos	...	6
S B Maconly, c Shaik Hasein, b Edroos	...	7
R B Fisher, b Mahamood	...	1
H Harwood, c Bandukwala, b Mahmood	...	0
H Wilson, Capt, c Mahmood, b Mahamood	...	0
D Riley, st b Edroos	...	0
R Briscoe, c Gaffar, b Mahamood	...	2
F Gosury, l b w b Edroos	...	0
W L Longland, c Ishak, b Edroos	...	0
G F Cook, b Edroos	...	4
V E Tawlson, not out	...	1
Extras	...	3
Total	...	24

B. V. A. vs. SERGT. THOMPSON'S XI.

B. A.
1st Innings.

Sergt Spilling, b Brooke	...	23
Corpl Forbes, b Davies	...	12
Sergt Barker, c Davies, b Brooke	...	1
Lt Cudlip, b Brooke	...	7
Gr Longley, l b w b Davies	...	5
Sapr Brown, b Davies	...	0
Sapr Biggerstaff, c and b Stevens	...	33
Sergt Banks, b Brooke	...	0
Br Dixon, c Shephard, b Watts	...	12
Gr Thornton, b Stevens	...	1
Br Bailey, not out	...	5
Extras	...	1
Total	...	100

SERGT. THOMPSON'S XI.

Lt Brooke, c and b Barker	...	16
Mr Stevens, c Spilling, b Cudlip	...	14
Sergt Thompson, b Spilling	...	8
Sergt Watts, b Barker	...	2
Capt Davies, c Biggerstaff, b Barker	...	6
Lt Corbett, c and b Barker	...	2
Gr Farmer, run out	...	0
Lt Taylor, c and b Barker	...	7
Q M S Farmer, run out	...	2
Mr Shepherd, b Barker	...	2
Gr Garrett, not out	...	0
Extras	...	2
Total	...	62

Are your lips white, your cheeks colorless, your ears transparent? And do you look thin and careworn? It doesn't take much imagination to see red lips, blooming cheeks, and a bright, cheerful face, in every bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

If your appetite is poor, your digestion imperfect, and you feel nervous and weak, you ought to take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It expels all impurities from the blood, and gives strength and vigor to the nerves. It will surely restore you to health.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The storm has moved in a West North-Westerly direction, crossing the Coast slightly South of Balasore and its centre now lies over Sambalpur. It has given very strong winds and heavy rain in the Coast Districts, is introducing the Bay monsoon again into the United Provinces while the Bombay current is being drawn into the North-East of the Peninsula.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces except the Western Districts, Central India, the East Central Provinces, the West Coast of the Peninsula, the North Madras Coast, and a few falls have occurred in Bombay, the Deccan Hyderabad, Mysore and the extreme North.

Moulmein and Akyab had three inches; Rangoon, Bassein and Kyaikpyu, two; Lushio, Tezpur, Ranchi and Gaya, one and a half; Darjeeling and False Point, four, Cuttack, seven; Chakrata, one and a half; Nowgong, Sutna, Hoshangabad and Pendra, one; Jubbulpore and Seoni, one and a half; Pachmarhi six four; Raipur, two; Mangalore and Waltair three; Gopalpur and Maesara four.

Forecast.—Increase of the rainfall over the head of the Peninsula, except in the Eastern Districts, where it will diminish. Indian ocean trade winds at Zanzibar and Seychelles were stronger than usual during the past week, which is favourable for the Indian rainfall, but otherwise conditions there and at Mauritius are practically normal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla-nade	Byculla	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	29·73	26·33	25·79	24·85
Monday 4th July	0·30	0·22	0·14	0·39
Total	30·03	26·54	25·93	25·24
Same date last year	23·05	24·58	28·58	17·90

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL.

July 4.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill	0·42	28·9	25·62	28·35

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Panjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme eastern districts; night temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0·74" of rain, Jhansi 0·25" and Mainpuri 0·10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·42" of rain. Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in south Rajputana; night temperature is everywhere normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad records 0·27" of rain. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general except in the extreme western districts; Sangar has had 0·80," Jubbulpore 1·46," Heshangabad 1·09," Nagpur 0·75," Raipur 1·95" and Chanda 0·22." Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature continues generally in defect; night temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0·39," Ratnagiri 0·16," Mormugao 0·45" and Karwar 0·40." Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Poona has had 0·43", Belgaum 0·30" and Aurangabad 0·26". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are equal to the average; day temperture is in defect except in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the west coast of the Peninsula, the eastern half of the Central Provinces, and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces; local rain has fallen in the Deccan and Hyderabad, and only isolated showers in Gujarat and Rajputana. The cyclone at the head of the Bay of Bengal, which was reported to be crossing the coast yesterday, has begun to affect the weather in the east Central and the United Provinces, but is still to the east of the reporting area. The cyclone appears however to be a fairly intense one.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula in the Central Provinces and the southern half of the United Provinces; and the local rain in the Deccan. Isolated showers may occur in Gujarat and Rajputana. An increase in the precipitation is likely in the central and the United Provinces.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (3rd July)	96·6	88·1	...	...
Jask	98·8	86·3	...	...
Muskat (2rd July)	96·8	85·1	...	...
Multan	107·8	88·0	...	8·52
Rawalpindi

BY THE WAY.

THE NO-GLOVE BRIGADE.

Amongst commonly accepted ideas it would be difficult to find one more thoroughly decadent than the belief that soft, white hands are the most beautiful. One do not intend to qualify this statement by adding that one refers exclusively to the hands of the sterner sex. Utility, to quote an axiom that is often disrespectfully treated, has a beauty that is all its own, and the useless hand is no less a distortion than the useless foot of the lady of China. Sir John Cockburn, speaking at the conference of the Child Study Society, would have no gloves worn at all, save, owing to the developments of the science of detection and the consequent demands of their professors, by burglars. No brain, as he profoundly observed, can be adequately equipped unless the hand has played its part in building it up; hence it is common to find peasants with power of expression far transcending those of the scholar with thousands of words always crowded together and hesitating on the tip of his tongue. The labourer's hand is not necessarily the type of a beautiful hand. One confines to admiring the emotions of the Chinaman sufficiently to admire small hands and feet rather than large ones. One further prefers clean hands to dirty hands. But one refuses to admit that the hand of the scholar is more beautiful than the hand of the athlete of the sculptor, or the hand of the lady of fashion comparable to the hand of the girl of fifteen. Let hands look as though they meant business!

MERE PUPPETS.

A puppet-show is to be opened at Montmatre. The programme sounds delightful. Moliere's farces are to be the great stand-by, but some of the older French comedies are to be revived. Moliere ought to be delightful with marionettes as actors, but the artistic success of the scheme will depend on the capacity of the man or men behind the scenes. The Comedie Francaise has accustomed France to fine elocution in performances of the classical plays such elocution as we rarely get in England for Shakespeare. Moliere badly spoken has become almost unthinkable. The marionettes, therefore, must speak their lines well, or they will degrade their author instead of illustrating him. Happily, Paris is more likely to hear Moliere to advantage even in a puppet show than one is to hear Shakespeare in similar or indeed any circumstances. However great a triumph is secured by the marionettes of Montmartre one will not be encouraged to suggest a puppet-theatre for Shakespeare. Even if the elocution were not in question, he is not a suitable author for so mimic a theatre. Yet one confesses one should like to see marionettes artistically revived. They are capable of giving real pleasure when their inspirer has talent. Masterlinck wrote some of his earlier plays for the marionette stage, and for light comedies and dainty fantasy there is opportunity there. Marionettes have a signal advantage over living actors. They can stand still; they possess the art of repose; and they always know what to do with their arms.

A MANCHESTER APPEAL.

The Bishop, the Lord Mayor, and the Dean of Manchester are among the signatories to the letter concerning the care and control of the feeble-minded. Nearly two years ago a Royal Commission urged the necessity for compulsory supervision of the feeble-minded by a central authority and its recommendation was unreservedly supported by both reports of the Poor Law Commission. The Majority Report pointed out that the adoption of the Commission's suggestions would free the poor law administrator from one of his greatest difficulties. The signatories appeal for "one great measure of social reform" being given an immediate place in the attention of Parliament. One is afraid Parliament has enough to think of just now, but of the importance of this undertaking we are quite convinced. That feeble-minded people should be neglected, as they now are, is prejudicial both to themselves and to society, more especially to society. No hereditary taint is so horrible as that of madness, yet no concerted effort is made to prevent the marriage of people suffering from it, and doomed, as it seems, to hand it on to their children. Moreover, the present absence of organisation for the care of such people leads to many being at large without adequate assistance, a misery to themselves and their neighbours very often, and almost always to the neighbours. The question is not an easy one; the more reason for its being prudently considered.

THE LABOUR VICTORIES IN AUSTRALIA.

The "Review of Reviews" for Australasia has some comments on the results of the recent Federal elections. In the last Parliament there were forty-six Ministerialists, twenty-seven Labourites, and two Independents. In the present Parliament there will be thirty Opposition, forty-two Labourites, and three Independents. This will mean that Labour in the House of Representatives will have forty-five as against thirty, for the three Independents incline to the side of Labour. In the last Senate there were twenty-one Ministerialists and fifteen Labourites. In the present there are twenty-two Labourites and fourteen Opposition. The Labour Party captured every contested Senate seat in every State. Taking the two Houses, Ministerialists in the last Parliament commanded sixty-seven votes, as against forty-two Labour and two Independent. In the present Parliament in the two Houses the Opposition Party will have forty-four votes and Labour sixty-six, with three Independents in addition. This will mean a reign of power unknown in the history of the Federal Parliament.

BIBLE-READING IN AUSTRALIAN SCHOOLS.

We gather from the same source that the question of Bible-reading in the Australian State schools is becoming one of increasing importance and interest. Gradually the question is coming to the fore in all the States. In Victoria, active measures are being instituted to create interest in the question, by the setting apart of a special organiser to work up the movement, the Rev. Joseph Nicholson, the veteran worker of the cause, being the chosen man for the work. In Queensland a referendum upon the question has been taken, and the result a overwhelming majority in favour of Bible-reading. The question has a majority of nearly 20,000.

THE FIRST "WYKEHAM PROFESSOR" AT OXFORD.

Mr. John Linton Myres, F. S. A., Gladstone Professor of Greek in Liverpool University, who has just been appointed the first occupant of the newly founded Wykeham chair of Ancient History at Oxford, is a many-sided savant. He has achieved distinction as geologist, geographer, excavator, archæologist, and anthropologist, in addition to classical scholarship. Apart from these intellectual qualifications, the selection of Mr. Myres was felicitous on personal grounds, for he has been connected with both of William of Wykeham's foundations, and graduated from New College, though he won his reputation when tutor of Christ Church. Professor Myres is the grandson of a former prominent Low Church leader, the Rev. Henry Linton.

SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who lately retired from the Army to devote his whole time and attention to the Boy Scout movement, is working hard to save the movement from any taint of militarism, and to make it a means of providing healthy discipline and moral and physical training for the boys of the nation. Sir Robert declares that what boys want more than anything else is character, and that is not to be learnt in the schools. He has received urgent invitations to help to spread the work in the United States and Canada, and he will visit those countries for five weeks in the summer, travelling as far west as Vancouver.

AS ADVERTISED.

The charms of Babu English bid fair to be eclipsed by the gentlemen who write the advertisements of the Swiss hotels. 'Travel and Exploration" collects a few recent examples:

"Artful executed Mauric dining-saloon—sight-tower with see-and-Alpine panorama." "A game parc with numerous beasts in the utmost idillic small valley." "Carbonic acid baths, odoriferous baths, and baths recommended by physicians." "Most ideal spring-and-autumn resort for those who seek, recover and quietness." "Unrivalled standquarter for the most charming excursions." "Rooms provided almost with balconies." "Modernst hotel in the place, directly lain at the port-railway station." No one, after reading that, can say that all the bad linguists are English.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MAINLY ABOUT FROCKS

The gospel of individuality, writes a London correspondent, has been preached with such effect that every self-respecting woman desires to stand out from the crowd; in a world, to be distinctive. One result of this feeling is that the leading couturiers hardly make two frocks alike, and shew a bewildering array of fascinating clothes. The colour scheme that was so much exploited before we were plunged into mourning— which is also the "last cry" in Paris—is again to be met with in the frocks being prepared for the days of demi-deuil.

AN EXQUISITE GOWN.

I saw an exquisite gown of soft grey silky fabric over a tight-fitting underdress of amethyst charmeuse built for a woman with sendre hair. With it was to be worn a long chain of old silver and amethysts, and a large, picturesque grey hat with ostrich feathers of the same shade laid in place by a large cabochon of old silver in the centre of which was set an amethyst. The effect when worn would be exquisite—a study in silver and mauve.

THE PARISIENNE.

The Parisienne always secures the best effects possible by careful study of her colouring and possibilities. With her dark hair and white skin she knows black and white will give her the effect of a silver-point by Helleu, and Englishwomen have found out her secret, and are closely following her lead.

ANOTHER CHARMING GOWN.

A charming gown that I saw last week, made for the trousseau of a well-known bride-to-be, was the essence of simplicity. It was composed of grey silk crepe, with insertions of Mechlin lace dyed the same shade. The notable points were a narrow waistbelt and a small train—slight, but sure, indications of the trend of fashion.

MISS MARY MOORE'S GOWNS.

I have feasted my eyes on Miss Mary Moore's gowns at the Criterion, and never have I been so delighted with white frocks. Words cannot describe the charm of them, and the effect of exquisite finish Miss Moore always gives us.

EVENING FROCKS.

White net evening frocks are delightfully cool and diaphanous, and with a posy of one's favourite flower tucked into one's belt one should look one's best. White is admirable wear for English woman; it throws up their dainty colouring and right hair. Small choux of white satin adorn some of these charming frocks and most effective they are. Another pretty idea is for the underdress to be heavily encrusted with guipure of bold design, showing through the delicate net."

LONGER SKIRTS.

Curiously enough, almost the first indication one had of the feeling for longer skirts was at the races, where, to my mind, short-skirts look so much more, suitable. But that will o' the wisp, Fashion, ignores these considerations. There are many women who will not let the "little" freak go lightly; they have so enjoyed it. Certainly it becomes the ingenue infinitely better than the high collar and trained skirt that are slowly but surely creeping back to favour.

FROCK FOR THE YOUNG GIRL.

A delightful example of the frock for the young girl, built by a well-known French house, was expressed in pale mauve ninon and silk of the same shade worked with brederie Anglaise. The corsage and skirt showed a slight fulness, which was gathered in at the waist and hem. The embroidered silk was used for the wide bretelles which terminated in a waistbelt (of the same material), and the hem of the frock, which in this case extended to the knees. Round the neck there was a rouleau of mauve velvet and the short sleeves were of folded ninon. It was truly a vision of delight. To turn to more practical things, a frock built of cashmere de soie, in grey, commended itself as a most useful acquisition for morning wear. A quite new feature was the vandyked yoke, the points of which extended some little way down the short sleeves and the vandyked wide hem. The finishing touch was given by the collar and cuffs which were of the finest embroidered lawn.

BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

The Council of Minister at Cairo on June 14 passed in its original shape the measure giving jurisdiction to the Assize Courts in all Press cases, and also the measure for the repression of illegal secret societies. The Ministers have thus overruled the action of the Legislative Council in rejecting the former law and proposing emasculating amendments. They also rejected amendments proposed by the Legislative Council in the School Discipline Bill. The firm attitude of the Government in resisting the Legislative Council's pretensions to weaken legislation necessary for preventing political crime creates an excellent impression locally, as showing that the authorities are determined to repress Nationalist violence and disorder in all forms.

SIR E. GREY ON BRITISH POLICY.

In the House of Commons on June 13, Sir Edward Grey made an important statement on the future of British policy in Egypt.

The debate was opened by Mr. Baird, the Unionist member for the Rugby Division, who said that no one could say that the recent remarks of Mr. Roosevelt in regard to Egypt were not completely justified.

Mr. Lincoln, speaking as a man of undiluted Oriental blood, laughed at the doctrine that Oriental must be treated differently from white races.

Mr. Balfour said that to his mind Mr. Roosevelt said nothing but what was sensible. In Mr. Roosevelt's speech there was nothing the most sensitive Briton need resent. "One thing is certain," he said, "Every person I have spoken to with an intimate knowledge of Egypt, recent travellers or those with long experience, are all agreed that the position in Egypt is eminently unsatisfactory, because the authority of the dominant race has been undermined." The labour of the little group of British officials was in vain unless they were adequately supported. "I beg of the Government, without any tincture of party spirit—I beg of them to address themselves to the greatest task which can fall to their lot, to see that our civilising work in Egypt carried on by a mere handful of our countrymen, shall not suffer in the slightest degree by the feeling that they do not have from home that support without which they are helpless indeed."

Sir Edward Grey, after generously recognising Mr. Balfour's speech, said, in the course of his remarks:—British occupation must continue in Egypt, more so now than ever. It is not a question of British interests. We have gone on doing more and more good work year after year. That good work depends upon our staying there. We cannot abandon Egypt without disgrace. Agitation against British occupation in Egypt can have but one result, and that is to lead to more assertion of our authority and our intention to see our work maintained. The continuance of the occupation and of the good government and order in Egypt is the first object of the British Government and of the British Parliament. I have spoken strongly and clearly, because it is essential that there should be no misunderstanding. This is not the moment to decide upon or announce a new departure or to take drastic steps to show that we need to assert our authority. But I do think it necessary to give this warning. The symptoms we have seen and the agitation against British occupation, if it is continued, will make it necessary for any British Government to make it clear that their first object is to assert their authority. There could be no further progress in Egypt until they put an end to agitation against British occupation. (Cheers.)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

AN ADVENTUROUS EARL.

Earl Grey, who is shortly to set out on an extensive Hudson Bay trip, is one of the most popular Governor-Generals Canada has ever known. He has so adapted himself to his surroundings that he has become a Canadian of Canadians, and is reputed to have sung "The Maple Leaf" not only more than any Englishman has ever done before, but oftener than a good many born and bred natives of that Dominion can claim to have done. His lordship is a great sportsman, and many an uncomfortable experience he has had while on hunting expeditions in British Columbian forests. Once he was caught in a blizzard, accompanied with landslides, and had the prospect of a particularly hazardous climb to make over Mount Nelson. What made matters still worse was that just before this adventure he had had the sight of one eye seriously damaged by the explosion of an incandescent globe. Nothing daunted, Earl Grey ventured on the ascent. But the fourth proved too much for him, and if the hunters after several hours searching, had not rescued him, Canada in all probability would have lost her Governor-General.

ANOTHER NARROW ESCAPE.

Only last year he narrowly escaped death under somewhat similar circumstances. He was on a shooting expedition in the woods near Jervis Inlet with only a dog for company. Darkness caught him almost unawares, leaving him to fight as best he could a treacherous path homewards. After penetrating some distance he realised that he had lost his way, and turned to what he thought was the right direction. Being pitch darkness, he literally clambered over fallen trees, struggled through thick undergrowth, and literally slid down rocks. Once he came to the edge of a precipice, over which, had not his alpenstock slipped and clattered at some considerable distance below, he would have fallen. Finally, hungry and exhausted, he leaned against what he thought was a log, but proved to be a shadow, and tumbled into some thick bushes, where he remained until daylight, when a search party discovered him.

"SLOPER."

Lord Annaly, who has just been appointed permanent Lord-in-Waiting to King George, is the third to hold that title, the creation being as modern as 1863. He is an old friend of the King's, having attended him, when Prince of Wales, for several years as Lord of the Bedchamber. He is fifty-three years of age, and is renowned as an all-round sportsman. Under his mastership the Pytchley hunt has prospered as it never prospered before, and its meets rank among those most-favoured by the best names in Society. Lord Annaly is famous for two other attributes—his sparkling and ready wit, and the nickname of "Sloper," which follows him everywhere. Before the advent of the motor-car he used to drive about town in a delightful example of that rukish but rare vehicle—a cabriolet, with a natty little tiger hanging on behind, and bobbing about in time with the trot of the horse. But the motor has relegated Lord Annaly's cabriolet to the coach-house and now Lord Rosebery is one of the few who has the courage to fly in the face of progress and appear abroad in that out-of date-vehicle.

A WEIRD ADVENTURE.

The Marquis of Waterford, who has made the first ascent of Mount Blanc of this season, is an unusually energetic young peer, an ardent motorist, and, like all the male members of his family, a superb rider and polo player. On his mother's side, his lordship is the grandson of the late Duke and Duchess of Beaufort and is, of course, nephew of Lord Charles Beresford, whose adventurous disposition he has more than shared. Some thirteen years ago the Marquis married the younger daughter of Lord Lansdowne. Lady Waterford shares with her husband a passion for big-game hunting, in pursuit of which she has had many a striking adventure. Once, shortly after her marriage, she and Lord Waterford were trekking in the open in East Africa when a lion bounded out of a thicket, knocking the Marquis down, and severely mauling the two gunbearers who came to their assistance. The Marchioness, though she had her rifle in her hand at the time, was unable to shoot for fear of hitting her husband or the bearers. Eventually, however, the animal succumbed to the wounds inflicted by the natives. Lady Waterford is a slender, graceful woman, and is a really talented violinist. But her real hobby is the collection of old lace, of which she has what is probably the finest selection in the country, including some exceptionally beautiful specimens of Irish point. One of her greatest treasures is a magnificent necklace of Scottish pearls which was once the property of the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots, who gave it to Mary Hamilton the night before her execution.

FIRST LADY INSPECTOR.

A notable speaker at the recent Congress of Women's Work was Miss H. M. Mason, who, after a quarter of a century of service as inspector of boarding-out under the Local Government Board, resigned a month or two ago. Miss Mason was practically the first woman inspector ever appointed by a Government department. She was also the pioneer of that able band whose work on behalf of women employed in workshops and factories has proved of such advantage not only to her own sex, but to the community at large. But Miss Mason had served a valuable apprenticeship long before she had any idea of her services becoming public property. She comes of an old county family in Nottinghamshire. Her father, who was a magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant, was one of the first to encourage her in the interest she early displayed for the welfare of their poorer neighbours, and in the workhouse. This was in the days when women guardians were few and far between.

HER ONEROUS DUTIES.

The onerous duties that Miss Mason had to perform under the Local Government Board may be gauged from the fact that she had the inspection of two thousand children, scattered all over the country, under her personal supervision. This work she accomplished single-handed for thirteen years when an assistant was appointed. On the subject of the inspection of children, Miss Mason not long ago made some pointed observations. "No one," she said, "can inspect properly unless she is shown how. I always suggest to my committees to read General Baden Powell's book on scouting, because it teaches you to use your eyes without asking questions. The fewer questions you ask of children, or of their foreparents, the better you ought to be able to say, 'You did it,' not 'Did you do it?' and whether the action in question was good or bad, you ought to know by your own observation."

"PLUM."

Mr. Pelham F. Warner, the world-famous cricketer, who has just been gazetted Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion of the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, will certainly be an acquisition to his regiment's cricket club if his lieutenancy does not otherwise benefit his battalion. The new officer, whose nickname of "Plum"—which is a contraction of Pelham (P'lam)—is likely to stick to him, was born in Trinidad. As soon as he could walk he began to handle the bat, and, long before he was ten, when he left for England, was accredited a fair player. He used to practise with the copper-skinned children on the island, for the limited number of white children made the colour line an impossibility. On arriving in England he went to Rugby, and speedily made a name for himself in the school eleven. He returned to Trinidad as a man and a member of Lord Hawke's team, and had the honour of scoring the first century ever recorded in the annals of the island's cricket. One of the dusky companions of his youth, who was present at the match, shouted himself into an ecstasy when he saw "Plum's" hard hitting. "Go on, Massa P'lam!" he shouted, "go on. De island's proud ob you, sah. An' I'm proud, too, sah, 'kase I taught you all you know, I taught you cheerying. Go on Massa P'lam, an' do me credit." The nation owes Mr. Warner a great debt for having recovered the "ashes" at a time when the entire cricketing community had completely given up hope. The presents he got on that occasion fare without precedent, except, perhaps, in the case of "W. G.," who had had more presents than any cricketer living. Mr. Warner's most treasured possession is a watch given to him by his team in memory of the great time they had together, of the stirring adventures by flood and field, by bright eyes and dusky skins, and of his "blooming affability as captain."

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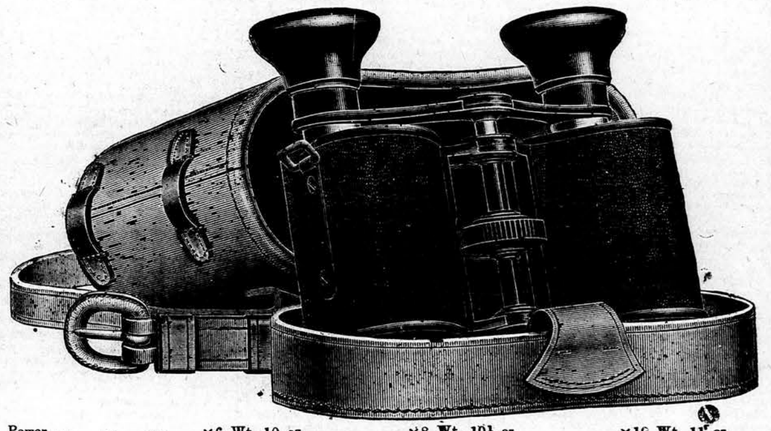

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